THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 185

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A Roosevelt Runs Once More

Nations Back Hoover War Cut

League Solves Office Puzzle

Helen Wills Moody Is Winner

Kellogg Pact May Get Teeth

CHICAGO sees Franklin Delano Roosevelt nominated for President by the Democrats, after William Gibbs McAdoo of California breaks a deadlock such as once stood between him and a similar nomination. Governor Roosevelt flies from Albany to Chicago to thank the convention and accept the honor it bestows. The nominee is fifth cousin to Theodore Roosevelt, who was twenty-sixth President of the United States. In most of his characteristics—as in his politics—he differs from his famous namesake. Governor Roosevelt will seek the Presidency on a platform calling for outright repeal of prohibition—which platform he has fully approved.

¶ Geneva sees a warm behind-the-scenes fight on President Hoover's proposal of a one-third cut in armaments. France remains neutral, but may come out in favor before the general commission of the Disarmament Conference meets next week. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, seeks to postpone approval indefinitely, but Premier MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, conference president, agree with American Delegate Hugh Gibson that action must be taken at once. And waiting to force a showdown as they have forced a showdown before, stand eight smaller powers crying: "Let's disarm—and let's begin as President Hoover has asked!" Considerably cheered up is Geneva—drawing big hope from the little fellows.

¶ The United States Senate postpones until December its bill giving the Philippines autonomous government and independence after 15 years if the Islands vote for it. The bill has as clear a majority as had the House bill, which granted independence after eight years. In the meantime the Philippines must make a momentous decision regarding the independence that appears to come so much more easily than was anticipated—must decide whether they really want it after all.

¶ The League of Nations adjusts a serious political difficulty to its satisfaction. Both Britain and France have stoutly claimed the right to name the successor to Sir Eric Drummond in the secretariat. But now Harold B. Butler, Englishman, is elected successor to Albert Thomas, Frenchman, as Director of the International Labor Office, the other outstanding post, and nothing would seem more natural, some months hence, than to elect a Frenchman—probably Joseph Avenol—as secretary-general. France and Britain can relax and smile—their spheres of influence will have about the same generous equators as before.

¶ The world of sports cheers as Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, American, wins the all-England women's singles tennis championship for the fifth time. Her opponent in the finals is Miss Helen Jacobs, coming from Mrs. Moody's own town of Berkeley, Calif., whom she defeats 6—3, 6—1. In the performance of this brilliant player history repeats itself. Mrs. May Sutton Bundy is another California girl who won highest tennis honors, dropped out of the game to marry—and returned to the court to go on winning high honors.

¶ Paris learns from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will try to put teeth into the Kellogg-Briand pact. President Butler says the American Government will be asked to call a conference of the 60 signatory nations at which they may agree to advance no economic help to any nation which violates the treaty by resorting to war. In the meantime the American scholar uses the radio to give earnest counsel to an audience on both sides of the Atlantic—to urge it to maintain faith in a new world with all nations interdependent.

¶ Washington's survey shows that 33 nations now place their tariff throttles in complete or partial control of their executive heads. Of the 20 Latin-American countries, 17 do so. In the United States the President may change rates as much as 50 per cent up or down on findings of the Tariff Commission that differences exist between domestic and foreign costs, but he has no power to add new duties. Congress has repeatedly refused to give the President the tariff authority he would like, holding that ultimate wisdom on this mixed question resides on Capitol Hill—meaning, modestly, within itself.

¶ The United States turns wholeheartedly to celebrate the Fourth of July, with liberty as its keynote. During two national conventions the country has been hearing much about liberty—and the licensing of liquor. But those who shouted loudest for liberty were under some suspicion—that it was mainly license that was in their thoughts.

Three-Year Moratorium Plan To Be Lausanne's Solution

World Bank to State When Germany Is in Position to Pay—French and British Try for Agreement on Size of Berlin's Obligations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 2—The reparations conference undoubtedly is very near complete agreement. The creditor powers are as one on the framework of final settlement, but today the French and British are negotiating anxiously over the total of the lump sum payment which Germany is to be asked to make.

German policy is to hold off until the creditors are agreed, but the Reich Government assents provisionally to the framework and is not unresponsive to the latest figures which are being quoted.

M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, returned to Paris this morning and spent the entire forenoon from nine to one with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and returned at four, talking chiefly about the amount of the final payment. It appears that 4,000,000,000 Reichsmarks ($1,000,000,000) is the sum now under consideration. But apparently M. Herriot is trying to increase the sum which the British have already seen grow from 2,000,000,000.

Apart from this, the creditor powers seem agreed on all essential points and Germany is provisionally assenting, with of course minor alterations to come.

The agreement, is it stands, is as follows: Young plan payments are canceled. A moratorium on reparations and all European inter-governmental debts to be declared for three years. After that interval the Bank for International Settlements will declare when the German financial position will permit the flotation of a bond issue at 5 per cent constituting a final ending of the reparations account and Germany's contribution to a European reconstruction fund.

The World Bank cannot authorize the bonds until Germany's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

COMPROMISE RELIEF PLAN AGREED UPON

Congress to Get Program From Conferees Calling for $2,100,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—When it reconvenes Tuesday after a three-day holiday, Congress will have before it a broad $2,100,000,000 compromise program for relief of destitution and unemployment, agreed upon yesterday by conferees.

The measure, a compromise between the Wagner and Garner bills, the conferees believe, will be acceptable to both houses. It also contains many concessions to the Administration.

The program of $2,100,000,000 will be divided as follows: $1,500,000,000 for loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to public and private industries which cannot obtain funds elsewhere; $300,000,000 for construction of public works to be financed as the Treasury sees fit. Of this amount $100,000,000 would be spent on public buildings; $200,000,000 for direct loans to the states on a basis of population, and an additional $100,000,000 for distribution to the states to be allotted on the basis of need.

The decision not to provide specifically for a bond issue to finance public works was reached yesterday after Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the conferees and urged that the Treasury be allowed to determine the best means of financing under the existing law. President Hoover also had vigorously opposed the long-time bond issue originally proposed as a means of financing the construction program on the ground that it would unbalance the budget.

Another concession to the Administration was made when it was agreed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be authorized to make loans to private industry out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation whose capital is to be augmented by $1,500,000,000. The authorization of loans to private industry is also a compromise between the Senate and House bills. The Wagner measure would have restricted these loans to state and municipal construction projects and to enterprises with a quasi-public self-liquidating character. The Garner plan on the other hand went to the other extreme of taking off almost all restrictions on loans.

Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14
News of Sports—Page 12
Financial News—Page 13

FEATURES

Events Tonight 4
Week-End Radio Programs 4
News of Art, Music and the Theater 6
Educational 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
"Inalienable Rights"
[With German Translation]
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

THINGS PRESENT

The editorial, "Revenue That Doesn't Pay," will help you answer a rather persistent argument of our wet friends.

"About Verbs" on the Educational page may clear up some confusion between the past tense and the past participle and while we're on the general subject, there's a long list of words in the Word a Day (next-to-last page) which might come in handy.

Perhaps you've been thinking about keeping a few hens. "Poultry Raising as an Avocation" on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page is full of useful hints. Incidentally, "the farm and its garden" is the underlying theme throughout the page today.

If you like beautiful old furniture, pause on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page at least long enough to study the pictures.

AND THINGS TO COME

No paper Monday; so look for the usual Children's page on Tuesday.

The Rime-O-Grams next week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday) are based on Famous Women. Send in your lists—that is, if you can guess them all.

Tuesday, of course, brings the Educational page with its indispensable Parent Column. (Readers, by the way, are invited to contribute to this clearing house of home problems happily solved.)

GENEVA SETS STAGE FOR VOTE ON HOOVER PLAN

Gibson Active in Lining Up Reduction Forces—Simon for Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA July 2—The opposing forces were being marshalled today for a public showdown on the Hoover proposals before the general commission of the Disarmament Conference next week. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, stands out clearly as leader of the group which is fighting to postpone a decision upon the substance of the American plan for approximately one-third cut in armaments. But Sir John found himself today much in a minority, as Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, is being supported by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, at Lausanne, and Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, and the spokesmen of a long list of smaller powers, at Geneva, in his desire to bring the Hoover proposals before the conference.

The French at present remain virtually neutral, but benevolently disposed to the American position and may swing over to open advocacy before the week-end has gone. The inside story of some private conversations of yesterday leaked out today. Sir John Simon and Mr. Herbert Samuel, British Home Secretary, visited Mr. Henderson and the Foreign Minister urged postponement of the meetings contemplated for Tuesday and Thursday respectively next week.

Mr. Henderson stood his ground, insisting that the conference machinery must get into action again, disclose the results of private talks and strike for some agreement on reduction. It is understood that the Henderson-Simon debate became warm and Mr. Henderson reminded Sir John that he (Mr. Henderson) was president of the conference.

A few hours later Mr. Gibson, in conversation with Sir John, learned Sir John's plan for delaying action on the American program. Immediately Mr. Gibson rushed to Lausanne, held a long conference with Mr. MacDonald, who showed himself still favorable to adoption of the basis embodied in the Hoover scheme. The divergent policies of Mr. MacDonald and Sir John are more apparent daily, the latter not only seeking to avoid acceptance of the American proposals, but wishing an adjournment until much later than November.

Representatives of seven smaller states—Spain, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium—called on Mr. Henderson today urging that disarmament discussions should be taken from the realm of the three-power conversations and brought before the whole conference. These delegations are supporting American plan.

All Canada to Aid Back-to-Land Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Federal, provincial and municipal governments each plan to pay one-third the cost of taking care of 1000 families in the back-to-the-land movement for the provincial unemployed during the coming winter, stated Mr. George Henry, Premier of Ontario.

This land settlement plan is considered by the Government to be the most feasible method to provide direct relief. Wherever possible, the Province will supply suitable land, and the scheme will be tried out in northern Ontario for the most part.

The agreement between the two governments provides for a selection committee, to choose applicants whose knowledge of farming will aid them to make a success of their farms.

Those wishing farms must first apply to their municipalities, who will decide what money they have for the purpose, and after the selection committee approves of their applicants, the two governments will give their two-thirds of the necessary money.

WOMEN STUDY NEW BASES OF ACHIEVEMENT

Five, Successful in Business, Seek to Formulate Standards

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2—Five women who have won success themselves in business are attempting to formulate a set of achievement standards which the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will sponsor according to plans made at a meeting here today for the national board of the federation.

The project is one of three initiated by the research committee of the organization of which Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., is chairman.

Dr. Gilbreth told the board that the report is nearing completion under a committee of which the chairman is Miss Mary Dillon, president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, a $12,500,000 company. The second project also is nearing completion, according to Dr. Gilbreth, a study of the age factor in business. Twenty thousand federation members have answered questionnaires and the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor is tabulating the replies in an effort to determine the status of women more than 40 years old in the business world.

To Study Woman's Place

Completion of these two activities will clear the way for the third, a study of the extent to which women are discriminated against in both business and professional fields.

With a committee of five federation members in charge, preliminary investigations have been made through the 1200 clubs of the federation to determine what discriminations, if any, exist. Pending the result of the survey the federation has gone on record as believing that sex should be no bar to obtaining work. It will go no further until exact information has been obtained.

A broad, forward-looking policy for the federation magazine, the Independent Woman, which reaches 60,000 members of the organization, was recommended by Miss Helen Bennett of Chicago, national chairman.

"A magazine such as ours should be a vital factor in guiding the development of the business woman," said Miss Bennett. "It should help to keep her from repeating the mistake of men in making business an end to itself rather than a means to the end of happy, wholesome, normal living for herself and others. It should flaunt before her no false mirages of happiness, but should give her an appreciation of her own needs and of the necessity of preserving all that is valuable in the old régime."

Spirituality in Business

To help the American business woman to think in terms of spiritual as well as intellectual values was defined as the objective of the publicity committee by Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, national publicity chairman. As instances of the way the federation publicity chairmen are learning to form ideas instead of merely transmitting them, she quoted some of the projects of individual clubs.

Maine federation bought and presented a bookmobile to the state library commission; North Carolina club instituted a campaign to raise funds when a local bank closed; letter service was started by a South Carolina club.

Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl presided over a supper conference last evening on the challenge of 1932 to the woman executive. Leadership in organization was discussed by Miss Earlene White, Mississippi; Miss Margaret Stewart, Utah; Miss Marion McClench, Michigan; Miss Lulu Moulton, Washington, and Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson, Virginia.

Five-Day Week Being Considered By Labor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—The five-day week is being given serious consideration by the Department of Labor to "set a good example for private industry," says Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

The shorter week movement throughout the country has been making rapid progress and it is believed by the department that should it, too, swing into line an added impetus would be afforded.

A recent survey completed by the Bureau of Labor statistics discloses that 24 per cent of 37,587 establishments in 77 different industries have permanently adopted the five-day week for all or part of their employees.

Establishment of the new hours for Labor Department workers would not be the first impetus given by the Government to the evolution of a shorter working period. After the entrance of the United States into the World War various government agencies set up an eight-hour day for government work connected with the building of camps and cantonments and work in the shipyards.

EARHART AWARD APPROVED

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved a conference report on a bill awarding a Distinguished Flying Cross to Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam for her solo flight over the Atlantic and sent the measure to the White House.

CHICAGO OVATION FOR ROOSEVELT ON ARRIVAL TO ACCEPT NOMINATION; GARNER PROSPECT FOR SECOND PLACE

NOMINATED

The Christian Science Monitor - © Blank-Stoller, Inc.

GOV. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Smith Forces Lose Out in Their Fight to 'Stop' New York Governor

CANDIDATE FLIES TO CONVENTION

Vice-President to Be Nominated and Speeches Made at the Final Session

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—Chicago is ready to give Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York and presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, a wild ovation this afternoon when he arrives in person to appear before the convention that nominated him.

His arrival by air from Albany coincides with the last official act in the convention of selecting a vice-presidential candidate. It is generally conceded that Speaker John N. Garner of Texas will be given the post.

Bitter feelings engendered by earlier convention controversies are somewhat assuaged by party leaders who urged today that all Democrats unite against their common opponents the Republicans.

Governor Roosevelt is expected to make his acceptance speech from the convention platform, following a reception at the municipal airport and at the bandstand at Grant Park near the Field Museum.

His appearance before the convention is set for mid-afternoon, after the vice-presidential nominee has been selected.

Became Candidate

Governor Roosevelt became the 1932 Democratic candidate for the Presidency on a wet ticket last night when he received 945 votes on the fourth ballot of a turbulent party convention here.

The nomination was assured when Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, announced amid a dramatic scene, that the votes of California and Texas would be switched from Speaker Garner to Governor Roosevelt.

The band wagon movement of other states followed, but the Smith group remained true to their candidate, and the anti-Roosevelt galleries roared their disapproval of the convention's choice, halting the proceedings for minutes on end.

Delegates this afternoon were preparing to pick Speaker Garner as the vice-presidential candidate. The block of 90 Garner votes from California and Texas held the balance of power in the presidential contest for the preliminary three ballots. Then the long-distance telephone wires got busy, and Mr. Garner told representatives he would not decline the second-place nomination if tendered to him.

At an early hour this morning Roosevelt headquarters had received the following telegram from the Speaker: "Heartiest congratulations. Your nomination means your election. John N. Garner."

Go Completely Wet

The historic six-day convention has seen the Democratic Party go completely wet, and thereby place Governor Roosevelt in the position of standard bearer of the repeal fight. The National Prohibition Board of Strategy held a meeting this morning and prepared a statement, announcing its steadfast support of the Eighteenth Amendment, and its fighting opposition to a repeal proposal, similar to that advanced by the Democrats.

The victory for Governor Roosevelt is the culmination of a fight in his behalf that began six months ago and that was carried into practically all of the states of the Union, and the outlying territories that send delegates to the national convention. When the first ballot was taken as the rising sun threw its first beams into the big convention hall at the end of an all-night session Friday, it was quickly seen that the result was practically certain. Governor Roosevelt had votes from 39 of the 48 states, in a majority of them carrying the entire delegation, while in addition he carried the territorial votes, with the exception of the Philippines. His vote on the first ballot was 666¼.

Two more ballots were held that morning, in which Governor Roosevelt made small but consistent gains. And when the big convention hall opened its sessions again last night with the rap of the chairman's gavel at 9:25 o'clock a sense of impending events filled the whole auditorium.

Had Released Texas

A good deal had gone on during the day besides the business of getting sleep by delegates and alternates. In particular, Mr. Garner had released the Texas delegation. As this fact was divulged, along with word that California and Texas delegates had gone into caucus on the course to be pursued, conviction grew that Roosevelt would shortly be put over, though no definite word came from the caucus. Conviction changed to certainty among politicians when, on the fourth ballot, as the "Cal-i-forn-i-ay" was shouted by the clerk, the announcement was made from the floor that California wanted to explain its vote.

At first, the anti-Roosevelt galleries were not quite sure what it meant. If it had been baseball, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

DRYS TO LAUNCH FORCES AT ONCE TO RESIST WETS

Massed Organizations to Begin Nation-Wide Anti-Liquor Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—The National Prohibition Board of Strategy, supreme war council of 35 dry organizations, will launch from here immediately a nation-wide campaign for the preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The board will issue a statement today analyzing the political developments of the last fortnight, during which Republicans have taken a compromise stand on prohibition while Democrats have come out for repeal and immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

A united dry front against the foes of the Eighteenth Amendment in all local, state, congressional and senatorial elections will be announced in the statement and the united campaign will be conducted along these lines.

On the question of whether the united drys will indorse either one of the major political contenders for the Presidency, the statement will recognize that some dry organizations are not in a position to take as extreme a stand as others, and that, therefore, each shall determine for itself whether it shall

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Dénouement Comes Swiftly After McAdoo Announces Release of California

Efforts of Smith Followers on Sidelines to Prevent Former Secretary From Speaking Marks Fourth and Last Ballot

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—When you have sat on a kitchen chair, before a sticky pine bench, from twilight until long after sunrise in a hall blue with smoke and otherwise redolent, and listened to politicians of the lesser breed wrangling over fractions of a vote and have come down the next night braced for another such ordeal, and they tell you it's all fixed, that Roosevelt and Garner have fixed it up, and that the nomination will be on the next ballot—Oh boy! ain't it a grand and glorious feeling!

That's an inexcusably long sentence, but the situation justifies it. When the dawn came gray slowly through the windows of the stadium yesterday morning and New York was being polled with its more than 100 delegates and fractions of delegates, the struggle did not seem worth the sacrifice. Prohibition, which has given Chicago the two driest and most orderly conventions I have ever seen, has eliminated from the experience of the delegates that horror described by George Ade as "the cold gray dawn of the morning after," but all the same almost continuous sessions from 1 p. m. to 9 a. m. the following morning are a strain upon the delegates and all the official attendants. Amazing as it may seem not less than 12,000 people sat in the galleries in eager anticipation of a nomination which was never reached.

We are now informed that the Garner forces, Texas and California, are ready to withdraw their candidate and throw his strength to Roosevelt. I am told that this is not in consideration of giving second place to Mr. Garner and indeed it does not seem reasonable that he would exchange the Speakership of the House for the chance of the Vice-Presidency. I am writing this at

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Turkey Invited To Join League By 30 Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 2—The extending of an invitation to Turkey to join the League of Nations was proposed to the Assembly in plenary session yesterday.

The invitation will be voted on later in the session, but is certain of adoption. As the Turkish Government has already indicated that it would be glad to have such an invitation and to become a member of the Geneva institution, it is expected that Angora will respond affirmatively at an early date and Turkey will be received at another special meeting, probably next week.

Señor Salvador Madariaga of Spain introduced the proposal for the invitation on behalf of 30 delegations. He was followed by the Greek Foreign Minister, who as a representative of a neighbor state, expressed how great would be the Greek people's joy at seeing the Turks affiliate themselves with the organized effort to further the peace of the world.

The Assembly was expected also to adopt the report drawn up by the Committee of Nineteen recommending extension of the time limit for the Assembly's report on the Sino-Japanese dispute.

FRANCE SETS WHEAT LIMIT

PARIS, July 1 (AP)—A decree fixing 35 per cent as the limit of imported wheat that may be used in the manufacture of foodstuffs in France was published in the Official Journal today.

Elated Children of Roosevelt 'Can't Wait' to Begin Campaigning

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—It was a gala scene that unfolded at the Congress Hotel in the Roosevelt headquarters half an hour after Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt had been nominated in the Chicago Stadium by the Democratic convention.

Half the convention crowd, it seemed, descended on the hotel, everybody congratulating everybody else wearing a Roosevelt badge but most of all on the lookout for the three Roosevelt children who have been here campaigning for their father.

Excellent examples of fine young manhood and womanhood, the Roosevelts' blonde daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dall, her brother Mr. James Roosevelt, and his young wife and the other young son, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., were overcome with elation and too excited almost to say much more than "we think it's wonderful—we can hardly wait to start campaigning for dad."

In the simplest of cotton frocks, of a figured light green, with a large leghorn hat which soon came off to please the photographers, and low-heeled white sport shoes with laces tied about her ankles, young Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall radiated happiness.

Rushing to and fro, answering long distance calls, opening stocks of congratulatory telegrams, were Mr. James A. Farley, the Roosevelt campaign manager, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. who had only the time to say "isn't it wonderful" before being dragged off into an anteroom for a confidential interview.

All through the hotel, along the famous old Peacock Alley in the restaurants, halls, elevators, there was refreshing gayety. Everyone had relaxed for the first time, the heat of the last few days had lifted and the fresh cool air from the lake had brought new vitality to everyone, obliterating the fatigue which followed yesterday's all night session.

Only the headquarters of the unsuccessful candidates were different. Empty for the most part, their lights dimmed, piles of campaign literature which would never be given out, filling the corners—that was the other side of the picture.

DRYS TO RESIST WET TAUNTS OF LIQUOR FAILURE

Repeal Plank Is Declared Challenge to Right of Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—Mr. Arthur M. Barnhart, president of the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, comprising all state and national dry organizations, declared in a radio speech yesterday that the Democratic Party repeal movement represents an attack of wet wealth on the right to self-government.

Mr. Barnhart, a Democrat himself, assailed the party leaders for "leadership in the wrong direction" and for advertising and promising nullification while awaiting the proposed repeal. He said:

"The present movement for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment represents the greatest attack upon the liberties and right to self government of the American people that we have witnessed in modern times. The methods used and the arguments advanced in the furtherance of this movement contain implications as sinister as any in the course of American history.

'The American people are being told that they are not to be allowed to have national prohibition. They are being told that Uncle Sam is not big enough to lick the lawless liquor traffic and they must back down and give it up, making terms of surrender with and going into business with the enemy.

Taunted With Failure

"'You cannot enforce this law' was the defiance that wet leaders openly hurled at the American people in the Democratic convention. 'You have tried prohibition for 12 years but we won't let you have it. Back down or we will continue to fill your country with bootleggers and speakeasies and the evils of law violation and nullification.'

"'The Eighteenth Amendment will either be repealed or nullified,' threatens the Chicago Tribune.

"Will the American people surrender in the face of such a challenge? Will Uncle Sam throw up his hands and run before the breath of those who would bludgeon him into legalizing the now lawless liquor traffic? Can a threat of violation and nullification against a part of our Constitution bring about the repeal of that part of the Constitution? These are the issues, which go far deeper than the mere question of prohibition!

"Probably no more startling moral collapse on any national question in modern times has been registered by any great party than the complete moral collapse of the Democratic Party before the question of how to deal with violation of the Eighteenth Amendment at the convention. Their answer to the challenge, which the lawless liquor traffic has made to the American people is, 'We might as well give it up, we cannot fight the bootlegger and the speakeasies. The only thing left for us to do is to legalize them, get into partnership with them and hope that we can get a rake-off from their profits.'

Not the People's Idea

"This may be a Democratic ward boss's idea of a courageous stand, but it won't satisfy the people and their desire for fearless and constructive leadership or for the permanent settlement of the liquor problem. It makes the wabbly backbone of Mr. Hoover look like a ramrod in comparison.

"This is not the first time that the Constitution of the United States has been threatened with nullification, violation and violence. It is the first time it has ever been suggested by self-respecting citizens that the people should back down in the face of a threat of nullification, violation and violence and repeal that part of the Constitution which is threatened.

"Uncle Sam never has been scared into submission yet. He has licked bigger people than the lawless liquor traffic represents. The people are just beginning to realize what is back of all this desperate campaign to hamstring Uncle Sam in his fight against booze. Many agencies of wealth and propaganda are today directed toward breaking down the Eighteenth Amendment and bring back legalized liquor. But where are all the millions coming from to advance this cause? Not from the poor workingman, certainly.

"The millions are coming from just one source. From a group of wealthy people and corporations who hope to shift the financial burden of supporting this Government on to the back of the poor man by the device of pretending to give him beer and then taxing him for it.

Who Will Contribute Money?

"Where do they think the $10,000,000,000 for booze is coming from? If it comes at all it will come right straight from the pockets of workingmen and their legitimate industries. Men making automobiles, shoes, radios, etc., their dollar spent on beer means $1 less spent for automobiles, shoes, radios, etc. For every man employed making booze or selling it, at least one man is thrown out of work making or selling something else which the booze drinker had before booze was legalized. Every industry now in operation will have to lay off men because the people who used to buy those things will be buying beer. No man's job is safe if legal liquor comes back.

"The American people are not going to be fooled into paying $1,000,000,000 taxes for the return of legalized booze, and they are not going to be bluffed into legalizing the bootlegger and speakeasy. They are determined that the lawless liquor traffic must go.

"The Republican and Democratic Parties may back down but they are not Uncle Sam. The American people are Uncle Sam and they never quit a job until it is finished. What the people are looking for is a leader who will express and make effective this deep conviction.

"The bluff and bunkum of the wets and the fuss and froth of the convention are going to fool nobody. Propaganda can no longer dominate direct thought of the American people. The wealthy wets are not going to get our money and the speakeasies and the bootleggers are not going to destroy our institutions. Uncle Sam is bigger than the lawless liquor traffic, and he is going to whip booze to a frazzle. Let's all roll up our sleeves and help to do it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Right in Their Faces

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago Ovation For Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

same fans would have quickly sensed the maneuver, but the political game occurs only once every four years. Mr. McAdoo of California was introduced by the chairman, and the crowd listened in a hush as he began to make his announcement. He leaned forward and spoke extemporaneously and forcefully into the microphones.

"I thank you for the privilege accorded to me to say just a word in explaining the vote of the State of California," he began.

The microphone adjustments were not quite right, and cries of "louder" came from over the hall.

"I'll make it loud enough, don't worry about that!" cried Mr. McAdoo with a trace of grimness.

"California came here to nominate a President of the United States," he went on. "She did not come here to deadlock this convention or to engage in another decimating contest like that of 1924."

Voice Drowned

Mr. McAdoo was able to proceed for only a few sentences beyond that hint and his voice was drowned altogether as he declared that California should take its stand, "promptly by the fact that our belief in democracy is such that when any man comes into this convention with the popular will behind him to the extent of almost 700 votes—"

That was as far as he got. It was 9:29 and he had released pandemonium, a commotion far more spontaneous than any of the carefully engineered nominating ovations of the day before. The bright kleig lights that turn obscurity to day in the hall, and cast their heat like sunlight, even across the huge building, were turned on for motion pictures of the effect. Mr. McAdoo waved for silence, but the tumult went on. An undercurrent of booing was heard, low at first, from the galleries. The Texas banner was reared behind Mr. McAdoo on the speakers' rostrum, which projects into the floor space from the main platform, like the prow of a ship. The banner told its own story, that California and Texas, the Garner states, had gone over to Governor Roosevelt's side, which a good many "Smith Democrats" and the galleries in Chicago, appear to dislike more than the Republicans.

Finally, the band started into the commotion at 9:33 as the parade of state banners got under way. Mr. McAdoo, with a smile, gave up the effort, and the tension on the speakers' platform relaxed. It was all over now but the shouting. The dour Senator Walsh, who had been up all last night, pounding with his gavel, was smiling at last, too. As minute after minute passed and the big organ broke into the tumult, a sense of the dramatic side of the situation seemed to spread.

Dominated Scene

Mr. McAdoo still stood in the prow of the platform, dominating the scene; the same man who was deadlocked with former Governor Smith at Madison Square Garden in 1924, and who now by this political stroke had assured the victory of former Governor Smith's personal opponent in 1932. A growing realization of this feature occurred to the galleries, as the delegates from the Smith states sat gloomily in their benches. Booing from the spectators grew. Whenever the parade stopped or the music ceased the disapproval of the crowd swelled out. It made a queer and vivid contrast, the minute the bright sunlight of the kleiglights was turned off, and the gay organ music stopped, the big hall was cast into seeming shadow and the booing of the crowd commenced. It seemed like a duel between the two, and the groans of the Chicago crowd went over the night air by radio to the listening Governor Roosevelt in Albany, and back into California and Texas.

Mr. McAdoo attempted to resume his speech but was repeatedly howled down. The chairman rapped for order, and heavy single chords coming from the organ like thunder claps failed to bring quiet.

"I appeal to the citizens," Mr. Walsh could be heard saying. But it would have required bigger amplification than even this mighty one, to make his vice audible above the boos. Mayor Cermak followed in an appeal to his fellow citizens. He reminded the galleries that they were "guests" of the convention and appealed for fair play. But the hubbub continued. These "guests" had paid admission, and they did not like the show.

Went Into Action Again

Then Mr. McAdoo went into action again, and what seemed to be by sheer force of personality talked the crowd down. He did not stop for the booing, and his amplified voice could be heard in occasional snatches.

"I intend to say what I propose to say here tonight without regard to what the galleries or anybody else thinks," he cried. Gradually his voice became plainer, and the noise subsided.

"And so, my friends," he concluded, "California casts 44 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The band wagon march of other favorite state sons quickly followed, but the galleries had one good cheer before that, when the clerk bawled out, "Con-nect-ti-cut," and the latter cast its 16 votes for "Alfred E. Smith." The next disputed delegation was Illinois, which had previously given a big majority to Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker. Mayor Cermak took the stand again and explained that Mr. Traylor had withdrawn. The state had joined the band wagon.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie turned over his 16 delegates to his rival, but Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island held out for Smith to the last, while the New York Tammany delegation grimly cast 63 of the State's 94 delegates against its fellow New Yorker. Somebody in the press stand remarks that "Tammany won't be able to get you even an automobile license in the future!"

Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri and former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, and other favorite sons released their delegates. The final vote was

Roosevelt, 945.
Smith, 190½.
Baker, 5½.
Ritchie, 3½.
White, 3.
Cox, 1.
Total votes, 1148½.
Necessary to nominate, 766.

Nominee Proclaimed

With a rap of his gavel, Senator Walsh announced the result for Roosevelt and declared, "I proclaim the nominee of this convention for Presidency of the United States."

The last address in the momentous session was given by Senator Reed of Missouri, who declared the convention had spoken—that now party harmony was required, "earnest and patriotic and ceaseless work." Former opponents should come together, he said, "like a good soldier, fall in line, salute the colors and face the enemy."

The convention adjourned after a telegram was read announcing Governor Roosevelt would be present today. His statement follows:

"It is with a deep sense of my responsibility to meet your high estimate of my qualifications that I thank you for my selection as your candidate.

"It is customary to hold formal notification ceremonies some weeks after the convention. This involves great expense and in these times I would prefer that this be not followed. Instead may I ask the convention to remain in session after the selection of the vice-presidential candidate tomorrow, that I may appear before you and be notified at that time.

"I want very much to express my thanks to you all personally and face to face.

"Will you let me know the wishes of the convention? I can arrive between 2 and 3 o'clock tomorrow."

No effort was made by the chairman at the time to make the nomination unanimous.

Roosevelt Advocates Repeal, And Faith in 'Forgotten Man'

By the Associated Press

What Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt thinks about public questions is told by the following quotations from his opinions, gleaned from his comment during his two terms as Governor of New York:

Prohibition—"The crux of the matter is that the Eighteenth Amendment has not furthered the cause of a greater temperance in our population, but on the other hand has fostered excessive drinking of strong intoxicants and led to corruption and hypocrisy. . . . The language of the Eighteenth Amendment is so direct and so clear that . . . it is not merely a matter of the Volstead Act, the Jones Act or any other piece of mere legislation. . . . It is the amendment itself. The force and effect of the Eighteenth Amendment can be eliminated, of course, only by a new Constitutional Amendment. . . . The fundamental of the new amendment must be the restoration of real control over intoxicants to the several states."

Depression—"In my calm judgment, the nation faces today a more grave emergency than in 1917. The present Administration at Washington . . . has either forgotten or does not want to remember the infantry of our economic army. These unhappy times call for the building of plans that rest upon the forgotten, the unorganized, but the indispensable units of economic power . . . that put their faith once more in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid."

Tariff—"One objective closely related to the problem of selling American products is to provide a tariff policy based upon economic common sense rather than upon politics, hot air and pull. This country, during the last few years, culminating with the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1929, has compelled the world to build tariff fences so high that world trade is decreasing to the vanishing point."

Capital—"We cannot allow our economic life to be controlled by that small group of men whose chief outlook upon social welfare is tinctured by the fact that they can make huge profits from the lending of money and the marketing of securities."

Distribution of Wealth—"In the future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer. We cannot make our economic order endure unless we can bring about a wider, more equitable distribution of wealth."

Unemployment Insurance — "The men who built up an economic system capable of supplying the wants of all are capable of insuring that all who are willing and able to work, receive from it at least the necessities of life."

Farm Relief—"The Government should assist the farmers of our country and particularly those in the western states with at least the same vigor it has shown in assisting bankers by emergency legislation."

Roosevelt's Mother Is Not Surprised

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt said today she was "not very much surprised" that her son had been nominated for the presidency.

Despite her 70 years, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's mother listened attentively to all the convention proceedings and sat close to the radio in the executive mansion at Albany through Thursday's all-night session. Late yesterday she returned to her own home here.

"My son called me up to tell me he had been nominated, but I already had heard it over the radio in my own home," Mrs. Roosevelt said this morning.

"Of course, I am glad he got the nomination, glad he got it by such a large majority and that California came over to him. But I was not very much surprised."

Governor Roosevelt, she said, had called her at 7:30 o'clock this morning telling her he was leaving for Chicago. She said she had no desire to go to Chicago with him, because there were so many people there and she did not like crowds.

"I'm glad, and I'd better not say anything more," she said, but her calm soft voice was weighted with quiet joy and the common pride of all mothers.

NIGHT SESSIONS MEAN SHIFT IN HOTEL MACHINE

Housekeepers Also Have to Turn Night Into Day at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 2 — All-night convention sessions are something of a problem to Chicago hotel housekeepers who are not accustomed to having great numbers of their guests stay up all night and turn in for sleep at breakfast time. But they proved good housekeepers and accordingly adjusted their machinery to meet the situation.

First the maids had to be put on a different shift. Miss Dorothy M. Urban, housekeeper for the Stevens Hotel, found yesterday morning that 600 rooms being used by delegates to the convention had not been slept in, and she knew that meant their doors would wear "Do not disturb" signs most of the day. So she told the maids who take care of these rooms to go home and report for duty in the evening.

Then there was the laundry man. He couldn't collect the used linen as he does every morning, because it was still on the beds. He, too, had to be notified to come in the evening.

And the men who clean rugs had to be called off. Wheezing of vacuum cleaners in the halls could not be allowed to disturb the well-earned slumbers of delegates. All the help, in fact, were asked please to be just as quiet as possible, not to slam doors or talk in loud tones, to act, in short, as if day were night.

"It's just like organizing a new department," said Miss Urban, cheerful but very busy in her office yesterday morning. "It's a new experience—and I've been in this business for a long, long time."

Miss Urban, as housekeeper of a hotel of 3000 rooms, has a big job at all times, but when her hotel is filled with convention delegates, some of whom go off to work one morning and don't come back until the next, it's just a little bigger. There are unusual little details. For instance, when a storm blew up at midnight, Thursday, she knew the delegates were not home to close their windows, and she had to see to it that all were shut.

The housekeeper of the Congress Hotel, Democratic headquarters, had a similar problem. In the middle of the afternoon yesterday the place still had a sleepy look. In a sofa on one of the upstairs corridors two Western Union boys slept peacefully. Newspapers of the morning still lay untouched at the hotel room doors. Telephone operators had been notified not to ring bells.

But Miss M. Ebbit, executive housekeeper, was alert and unruffled. Her hotel, she said, had only 1000 rooms to care for, and she insisted that her task was not difficult. Conventions were not new to her. This is the fifth political meeting to which she has been hotel hostess, and she knows just what to expect. She has plenty of linen on her shelves—she put in her order for the present season a year ago — and she has nothing to worry about, she says. Her staff can change the sheets three times before the laundry gets back and that's all that's needed for any convention crowd.

Feeding the delegates is no problem, even when they do stay up all night. For on Friday morning they got back from the Stadium in time for breakfast at the usual hour. The only difference was that the women delegates' summer dresses looked crumpled, and the men delegates were so sleepy they could not be quite sure whether it was today's breakfast or last night's supper they were ordering and didn't know whether to start with soup or grapefruit.

Smile of Victory Lights Farley Face

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—The biggest smile in Chicago today was on the face of Mr. James A. Farley, the Roosevelt campaign manager.

The victory at the convention was the climax of a campaign that in the last six months has taken him into nearly every state in the Union and kept him busy with long distance telephone calls into the early hours of many mornings.

Strangely it was one of the defeated candidates, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who had much to do with putting Mr. Farley in the political spotlight. He had been a local leader in Rockland County, N. Y., in 1918. Governor Smith appointed him port warden and in 1924 member of the State Athletic Commission. He later became secretary and then chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He figured in the last two national conventions as Tammany delegate and was also a delegate at this one.

KIDNAPING CAPITAL CRIME

BATON ROUGE, La., July 2 (AP)—The Louisiana Legislature passed a bill today to make kidnaping a capital crime with hanging as the penalty.

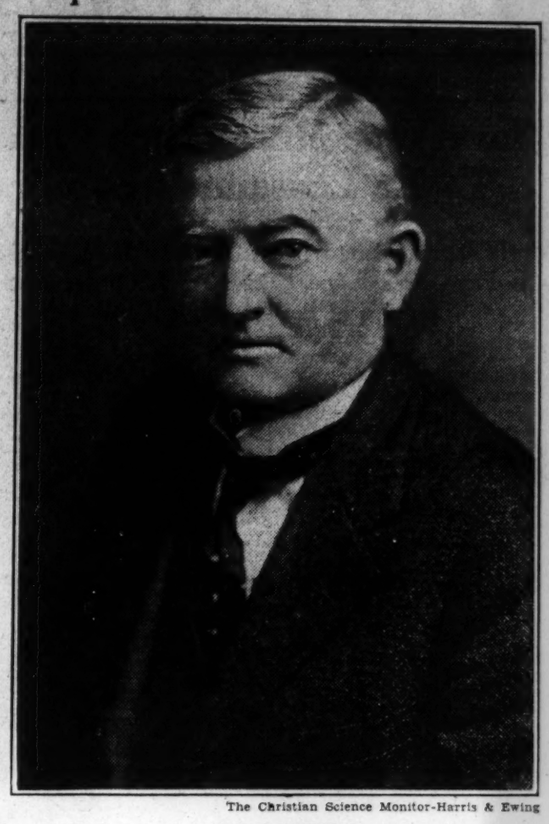
HADEO ORIENTAL RUGS HANDMADE
FADELESS
For Lasting Wear

Beautify your Home economically with "Hadco" antique Handmade Rugs and Carpets.

We are specialists in reproductions of Antique and Semi-Antique Rugs and Carpets (Especially Persian) which we supply in any size, design or colouring. Prices slightly above machine-made carpets. Our carpets have been sold by leading firms for the past 44 years. "Hadco" Rugs definitely give you lasting wear.

C. M. HADOW & CO.
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR INDIA
Established 1888
Ask your dealer or write to: American Office: C. M. Hadow & Co., Inc., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A.

Speaker of the National House



The Christian Science Monitor-Harris & Ewing

JOHN N. GARNER

Personality of Garner Appeals More to Friends Than Record

Thirty Years in Congress Said to Sustain His Reputation as Man Measuring Up to Texas Standards of 'Hard Riding and Square Shooting'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2 — Mr. John Nance Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is talked of by his supporters more in connection with his personality than his record or his politics, though they have plenty to say on all three subjects.

Speaker Garner, they proudly declare, will answer to any one of half a dozen nick names—"Chaparral Jack," "Fighting Jack," "Old Hickory," "Man of Destiny," "Tio Juan," "Mustang Jack."

"Garner comes from Uvalde, in the Fifteenth District, way down by the Rio Grande," said one enthusiastic worker at Garner headquarters. "It's a two-fisted region. A man's a man who is able, year after year, to measure up to the traditional standards of hard riding and square shooting in this district."

Farmer, Lawyer, Banker

Speaker Garner has been a farmer, a lawyer and a banker as well as a politician. In 30 years in the House, he has introduced few bills, it is said. He sat in the House eight years without making a speech. Yet it is claimed he is a match for any member of Congress in a rough and tumble verbal combat, his tongue two-edged, his wit equal to any occasion, and he possesses a veritable storehouse of ready information.

"No government can make us prosperous," is one of his most quoted declarations. "The most we can hope to do is to keep the government from making some classes prosperous at the expense of all the rest. It is as true now as in Jefferson's day, that the best governed people is the least governed people."

In his statement of policies Mr. Garner says that when the prohibition amendment was proposed, he voted against it. He says he has never believed it sound or workable, and advocates its repeal. He believes the tariff has erected barriers practically excluding the products of foreign nations, making it economically impossible for them to buy from the United States.

Mr. Garner asserts that the dole is unthinkable, yet the Government cannot stand idly by and see its people starve when they are willing to work. Relief measures up to now, he declares, have been temporary, not going to the root of the trouble. The finances of the basic industries must be placed on a saner basis, he believes, "thereby removing the specter of receivership and foreclosure and restoring their buying power and ability to employ labor."

He asserts the Government of the United States owes it to its citizens to collect from debtor nations the war loans, to the extent of their ability to pay, and "there should be no flimflam accepted as to their ability to pay." He declares that an individual who borrows and makes no honest effort to repay is dishonest, and says the same applies to a nation.

Gravest Menace

In another declaration Mr. Garner said, "The constantly increasing tendency toward Socialism and Communism is the gravest possible menace. The Government should use every means within its power to prevent further spread, and they should receive no encouragement from any American citizen, high or low."

It is recorded that John Nance Garner was born in a log cabin, Nov. 22, 1869. He worked on his father's farm in the Coon Soup Hollow backwash of the Red River. He studied law in the firm of Sims & Wright, Clarksville, Texas, was admitted to the bar in 1890, served two terms in the State Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1902, and presented his credentials at the session called by President Roosevelt in 1903.

Mrs. Garner, also a native of Texas, has been his secretary and partner since before he was elected to Congress. She is a woman of personal charm, with a trained mind and a Portia-like wisdom. She reads, paints pictures, attends the movies and grand opera.

Almost 30 years of experience in the legislative business of the nation, coupled with unswerving devotion to the welfare of the common people, was the basis on which Speaker Garner was recommended to the Democratic convention by Senator Tom Connally, of Texas.

He pictured Speaker Garner as the man who, sitting in the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House, championed the public interest against attempts of a capitalist administration to exempt the rich from their just share of taxation. And then as the one who, as leader of the House, first saw the imperative need for a balanced budget, took the floor at the crucial moment and made possible the completion of a revenue bill which laid the foundation for the return of the nation to economic normalcy.

Massed Drys Plan Immediate Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

come out firmly for reëlection of President Hoover and indorse the Republican Party as the lesser of two evils.

However, the boards' joint statement will be immediately followed by those from member organizations outlining their separate stands on the question. The majority of these, according to indications, will denounce the wet plank in the Democratic platform in similar terms to those employed two days ago by Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when he declared that the moral forces of the South had been again betrayed by the southern Democratic leaders.

This group is expected to take the position that, no matter how indefinite and wavering the Republican prohibition plank may be, it appears almost bone-dry by comparison with the Democratic plank and that, therefore, their course is clear.

The Board of Strategy as a whole, however, is unquestionably embarrassed by the situation it finds itself in of having to choose platform.

To maintain a rigid and uncompromising dry position they will be forced to refrain from any partisan alliances during the campaign and devote themselves to the task of supporting dry candidates, regardless of their party, against wet ones.

Southern drys do not wish to place themselves in the position of having to oppose all Democratic candidates, since many are certain to retain their dry convictions despite the stand of the party. Similarly, in the North a too partisan attitude would preclude opposition to wet Republican candidates, of whom there are also certain to be many.

DRY AGENTS FURLOUGHED

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, said last night 75 prohibition agents were indefinitely furloughed, effective yesterday, as a result of economies made necessary by cuts in the prohibition bureau's funds for the current fiscal year.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
STORAGE
Individual Storage Rooms
Modern Fireproof Construction
HUNTINGTON AVENUE AT FORSYTH STREET
Convenience of Location
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Phone KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 11
Deposits Received by Mail
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

HIGhlands 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street, BOSTON

North and South Shore Service
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont St. LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured
Fur garments made to order
175 Tremont Street, Boston

Walk-Over
Sports
Smartest types we have ever presented. White, Brown and Combination effects. "The Mocco" as pictured in Black and White $8.50

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

McADOO TURNS TIDE TO BREAK VOTE DEADLOCK

Control of Garner Group Credited With Uniting Roosevelt Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—To Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo and the "Golden State" of California goes the credit for breaking a threatened deadlock in the Democratic national convention, turning the full flood tide toward Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and assuring the party a united front in the forthcoming elections.

More still, it reaffirms the significant position California gained in national politics when its votes turned the tide for Wilson in 1916 and shattered the political axiom of many years' standing that the balance of power rests in New York State.

California held the balance firmly in its grasp in this convention and the tall, confident figure of Mr. McAdoo was the one on whom all eyes centered as the most significant, both in mêlée on the floor itself and in the backroom councils where the outcome was actually settled in the give-and-take of political deals.

It was the 44 votes of California and the 46 votes of Texas, pledged to Speaker John N. Garner, and controlled on the floor by Mr. McAdoo, that determined the issue. Plus the almost 200 votes which would apparently have stood firm for former Gov. Alfred E. Smith to the end and the threat of a break in the Roosevelt ranks for Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, those Garner votes were in a strategic position to block the presidential aspirations of Governor Roosevelt indefinitely.

But it marked the end to the Garner presidential boom carefully fostered during the past few months and given the last-moment sanction of the Speaker himself, although it never received his active public encouragement.

For three ballots the solid delegations from Texas and California were for Speaker Garner. It was only after adjournment after the long night session permitted conferences behind the scenes that the two delegations, meeting together were released from their pledges by Mr. Garner, that they authorized Mr. McAdoo to record their strength for Governor Roosevelt.

Rumors of a deal for the Vice-Presidency for Mr. Garner were persistently denied by spokesmen for the delegations, who declared that Mr. Garner preferred the Speakership of the House to the second place on the party's ticket. Rumors continued to persist, nevertheless with credence added by reports that the Smith delegations would support Governor Roosevelt's candidacy in the campaign if Mr. Garner's name were on the ticket.

Begun at Present Session

The Garner boom started when he was elevated to the Speakership of the House at the beginning of the present session of Congress with the expectation that his unquestioned popularity in that body would result in able and constructive leadership.

It waned somewhat when the crumbling of partisan leadership over the sales tax issue in the revenue bill was blamed throughout the country on Mr. Garner. His spectacular appeal on the floor for a balanced budget, however, was thought by his supporters to have repaired this loss of prestige and when his candidacy was indorsed by Mr. McAdoo and the California voters indorsed him in their primaries, his star was considered once more on the ascendency.

Dénouement Comes Swiftly After McAdoo

(Continued from Page 1)

the very opening of the session, as a bit of current gossip. How well founded the report the later balloting will bring forth. If it be accurate, Speaker Garner will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of the Democratic Party for extricating it from a difficult position.

As I was writing this the dénouement came swiftly. California, fourth on the list of states, is called and McAdoo, slim, alert, well garbed, the ideal in appearance of a statesman, takes the platform. His opening words capture his hearers. "California did not come here to deadlock this convention." Everyone cheers. The minds of many turn back to that riot in Madison Square Garden, and we smile as we think of "Al" Smith sitting tonight in his delegate's seat under this implied rebuke. The former Secretary of the Treasury goes on to develop his theme.

We all know he is going to announce a shift to Roosevelt, but a casual reference to a candidate who has already 700 votes gives the first specific indication of his intent. The convention is on its feet in an instant—save the Smith and favorite son states—yelling like 10,000 Roosevelts at San Juan Hill. The Smith states and the Smith galleries take it sulkily. Boos mingle with cheers, and here and there delegations were divided and the usual struggle for possession of the standards appears. McAdoo, mightily pleased with the explosion he has touched off, stands smiling by the speaker's desk. A Texas banner is raised above his head and news photographers get busy. Is he again to be a Warwick?

Wrested From McCombs

In 1912 McAdoo wrested the direction of the Wilson campaign from the inert hands of the luckless McCombs, and was in fact the political organizer of the victorious campaign. Now at a critical moment he comes to the front bearing in his hands the votes needed to carry Franklin D. Roosevelt to victory in this convention. The moment will help to wipe out memories of Madison Square; his strategy, if successful, means the complete defeat of "Al" Smith.

But that "happy warrior" will be slow to accept overthrow. Dour and glum, Tammany sits in its seats while standards, while banners and flags dance up and down the aisles. Their attitude is reflected more noisily by the galleries which boo every addition to the Roosevelt phalanx. Can the practiced strategists who follow Smith parry what seems to be a knockout blow? Last night Roosevelt rolled up 682 votes. Garner at his highest reached 101. If the two votes, unimpaired, could be joined the New Yorker would be nominated, as 770 votes constitute the eagerly sought two-thirds. But there will be defections from both Roosevelt and Garner—perhaps to be more than made up by a bandwagon rush. Only the voting can tell the story.

It is one of the unquestioned characteristics of Smith followers, and of wets who tonight have packed the galleries, that they often have sought by riot and clamor to defeat honorable adversaries who could in no other way be silenced. And so now the utterly lawless mob in the galleries, there to force liquor and "Al" Smith upon the party refuse to permit Mr. McAdoo to proceed.

Chairman Walsh after vain efforts to still the clamor, appeals to Mayor Cermak to subdue the bawling partisans in the galleries, who are there largely by favor of the Mayor. But that functionary fails to restore order, and for a time it looks as though the mob would have its will. But the very violence of their procedure exhausts them, and in time Mr. McAdoo captures his hearers and proceeds with his speech. Its climax is the announcement that California casts 44 votes for Franklin Roosevelt.

Illinois for Roosevelt

Swiftly upon this comes Mayor Cermak back to the stand with the announcement that Illinois, its favorite sons, Senator Lewis and Traylor having withdrawn, casts its vote for Roosevelt. He announces that this is done after consultation and agreement with Indiana, and the chairman of that State presently casts its vote likewise for Roosevelt. Illinois proves to be the first in a procession of favorite son states to the Roosevelt ranks. Governor Ritchie himself delivers the Maryland vote. Missouri sees "Jim" Reed retire to private life, and hoists the Roosevelt flag. The indomitable "Alfalfa Bill' delegates to a friend the task of withdrawing him and casting the full vote for Roosevelt.

Massachusetts and New Jersey cling to their idol, and defiantly rally about the Smith banner, where they are joined by Rhode Island. The galleries still cheer the fading fortunes of the former Governor of New York, but when South Dakota is reached the Governor of New York has passed under the wire. He is nominated, but for the moment no one seems to notice it. Quiet has succeeded to the earlier storm, and even when Texas joins the procession, and former Governor Byrd of Virginia, in person, takes the platform to transfer his vote to the victor, it creates hardly a ripple.

What will be the result of this defeat upon the political fortunes of Alfred E. Smith? We sit while the tellers are counting the vote, and wonder what device the shrewdest politician in the country will adopt to keep his place in the public eye.

Friends Wondering

Real friends of New York's former Governor are wondering whether he will have the devotion and self-sacrifice to take the Mayoralty of New York. In that position, as difficult as the Presidency and capable of being made almost as honorable, former Governor Smith's real genius for political organization would not only contribute enormously to the good of the people of New York, but would go far to restoring a national reputation which obviously is waning.

The announcement of the nomination of Governor Roosevelt starts at once a demonstration which the chair promptly, even harshly checks. Can't we even celebrate our triumph? say the victors. But clearly it is a bit of well thought out strategy. Senator Reed only a few moments ago a favorite son mounts the rostrum and rings the tocsin to call the Democrats to war.

The unusual announcement is made that the nominee will come to Chicago tomorrow and receive formal notification of his nomination, thus doing away with the expensive notification meeting. And with this the convention is plunged into a lot of routine business, and finally adjourns without a single cheer, a tune, or a snake dance or other sign of approval and enthusiasm over the nomination. Even the expected declaration of loyalty on the part of "Al" Smith is missing and people recall that he has steadily refused to say that he would support the nominee.

HOOVER SIGNS BILL CUTTING ALLOWANCES

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday signed without comment the $982,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill, under which the expenses of his own office and the White House must be drastically reduced.

The Chief Exeecutive must reduce his traveling expenses from $25,000 to $20,000 and only $35,000 will be allowed for contingent expenses, a reduction of $8500. A cut of $17,000 was approved for upkeep of the Executive Mansion and grounds, which allows $125,000 for that purpose.

SENATE QUITS FOR "FOURTH"

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Senate yesterday agreed to recess for a Fourth of July holiday, when it quits work today.

He Put Puzzle Together

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM G. McADOO

Roosevelt May Run Contrary To Hopes of Great President

Grover Cleveland Told Him in White House When a Lad He Hoped the Boy Standing Before Him Might Never Become President

By WYONA DASHWOOD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is out today to achieve what one of the strongest political leaders the national Democracy ever had once told him personally he hoped he never would do. He was five years old when he was a caller with his father, Mr. James Roosevelt, at the White House, and it was Grover Cleveland who spoke.

"I am making a strange wish for you, little man," Cleveland said to the boy in the sailor suit, "a wish I suppose no one else would make—I wish for you that you may never be President of the United States."

Governor Roosevelt professed to cling to the letter of that wish until last January, when he heightened the rivalry between the Republican and Democratic branches of the Roosevelt line by formally announcing his long-brewing presidential candidacy.

Beyond question Governor Roosevelt owes much to his name, but his most Rooseveltian characteristic is an ability to make strong political enemies. Young Theodore Roosevelt Jr., now Governor-General of the Philippines, was quoted during the 1920 presidential campaign as dismissing the popular impression that his distant cousin, Franklin, was a chip off the Big Stick.

"He is a maverick," he said, "he doesn't have the brand of our family."

Adds Luster to Name

Today, however, sees the name of Roosevelt placed again in the forefront of national politics by this fifth cousin of the twenty-sixth President, whose political battles were all fought under the Republican banner.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt takes up his Presidential canvass in his second term as Governor of the Empire State—an office which Theodore Roosevelt held from 1898 to 1900—and in the twenty-second year since he entered politics as a Senator in the New York Legislature.

For that initial post he was a buckaroo, launching himself as an insurgent against the steam-roller tactics of the Tammany boss, Charles F. Murphy, who was trying to get through the Legislature the nomination of William ("Blue-Eyed Billy") Sheehan, leader of Buffalo's Democracy, as United States Senator. The opposition tactics of the young state Senator from Hyde Park served to set up a deadlock that kept New York's legislative affairs at a standstill for weeks, but in the end Murphy was beaten.

Since that spring of 1910, his political methods have been tempered strikingly, until now it would be idle to remark the difference between the soft words and conciliatory methods of the present Governor and the thunderings of "T. R." were the Roosevelt name not one of America's chief legends.

Known in Remote Nooks

Governor Roosevelt has "contacted" his state even to its remotest crossroads and today every farmer knows him by name. But his individuality does not run to the pungent or dramatic. Rather, he reaches a common footing with his audience by his conversational manner that carries with it a certain pleasant informality.

No smashing Rooseveltian pronunciamentos have come from the Executive Mansion in Albany since he went there; no declarations of war against the Republican-controlled Legislature, but there have been many conferences and a general policy of persuasion, rather than of fisticuffs, just enough fortified with threats to keep the lines straight.

The Governor is a tireless correspondent, and the managers of his campaign for the nomination at Chicago found his name already well-known in the country through his avidity for letter-writing to Democrats of all sections of the United States.

Two decades after the call on President Cleveland, Franklin Roosevelt again visited the White House—this time to dine with President Roosevelt and to glimpse his cousin, "Princess Alice." Without question, "T. R." in the White House stirred his interest in public affairs, for Theodore Roosevelt, the most versatile man who has ever been President of the United States, was the sort to so stimulate young men, and his ever-recurrent theme when the younger Roosevelts were around him was the duty of young men to enter public life.

Franklin Roosevelt, an only child, was born on the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park, 60 miles below Albany. He was educated by private tutors and taken much to Europe. He attended Groton School, and from thence, quite in the way of the Roosevelts, went to Harvard University. He was a typical member of a society of upstanding, gentlemanly fellows with exactly the right background of family and schooling. His distinguished cousin was paired with William McKinley on the 1900 Republican ticket, but young Roosevelt informed his classmates that he would vote for William Jennings Bryan.

In his last year at Harvard he was betrothed to his distant cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, "T. R.'s" favorite niece, and the President was in New York for the wedding in 1905. Young Roosevelt then plunged into the study of law at Columbia University, passing his New York bar examination in 1907 and entering the offices of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

In 1910 he was nominated for the State Senate. The Hyde Park district had been Republican with one exception since the Civil War, but Franklin Roosevelt made the second exception.

Kicked Over Murphy Cart

At Albany, as has been said, he kicked over the traces of the Murphy vehicle and got his name in the headlines. Then he attached himself to the presidential boom of Woodrow Wilson with a vigor that won him the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1912. He was agreeable and persuasive and much red tape was clipped, and when the World War came, none worked harder than the Assistant Secretary.

In 1920, Mr. Alfred E. Smith seconded his name for Democratic Vice-President, and he was nominated to second place on the ticket headed by Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio. This was the beginning of the Roosevelt-Smith relationship, about which so much has been written.

Roosevelt biographers assert that Mr. Roosevelt was pressed by his state party in 1918 to run for Governor, but that he urged instead the name of Mr. Smith, who was elected and returned three times to this office, leaving it in 1928 to run for the Presidency.

After the Democratic defeat in 1920 Mr. Roosevelt went back to civil life as vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and in 1924 became a member of the firm of Roosevelt & O'Connor. He was out of politics from 1921 to 1924, but in the latter year he came before the Democratic national convention to move the nomination of Mr. Smith for President. Mr. John W. Davis of New York got the nomination, but four years later Mr. Roosevelt again placed Mr. Smith in nomination at Houston, Tex., and Mr. Smith "drafted" Mr. Roosevelt to head the New York ticket to succeed him in the Governorship. He was elected by a mere 25,000 majority, and got the record vote of 725,000 two years later, due to disaffections in the state G. O. P.

Works Calmly and Well

Governor Roosevelt has run the state government in the calm, orderly manner of a good executive, his appointments fair and his innovations few. He has put through an old age state pension law, advanced a broad program of reforestation and raised income taxes 50 per cent to supply a $20,000,000 emergency relief fund. Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has praised his labor legislation record.

A good part of his State program was bequeathed him by Governor Smith and he has fallen heir to the benefits of the long, hard pounding of his predecessor against the Republican body. He early disappointed any expectations Mr. Smith may have had of being honored counselor by ignoring him in charting the Roosevelt gubernatorial course. The result has filled columns about the Smith-Roosevelt split and the enmity was seen to have taken on the aspects of a personal feud with the convening of the Democrats at Chicago this week.

Governor Roosevelt has stressed his liberalism on the issue of state-owned and operated hydro-electric power. He induced the Republican Legislature to survey the problem and fathered a state power authority to build a public dam on the St. Lawrence River, for which treaty negotiations are now pending with Canada.

Backs Repeal Plank

Governor Roosevelt blocked attempts last year for a wet declaration by the Democratic National Committee, causing the followers of Mr. Smith to fall sharply away from him and his Presidential ambitions. He now goes into the 1932 campaign, however, on a repeal plank cut to the pattern of the latter's radical stand to which he has voiced his adherence.

It has been during Mr. Roosevelt's Governorship that the reform elements of New York City have entered upon one of the most searching inquiries that has ever befallen the Tammany-controlled government. The Governor has taken the stand in this connection that the irregularities uncovered were a local issue in which interference by him would be a violation of home rule.

Citizens have listened in vain, therefore, for an explosion of righteous indignation from Albany, for a denunciation of corruption, removal of local officials for patent criminality in the two years that revelations have been crowding fast upon one another.

The Governor has taken only the obvious steps, giving rise to the inference that he is in sympathy with the Tammany contention that it is individuals—not the Tammany system—at fault in New York City and that the legislative inquiry is a "persecution" of the Seventeenth Street organization. Widespread interest now attaches to the Governor's procedure in the case of Mayor James J. Walker, whose ouster has been demanded and who was a prominent member of the Tammany delegation.

Since 1930 the control of the State Democratic organization has slipped from the Governor to the present Tammany chieftain, Mr. John F. Curry, and when it came to drawing up the slate of New York's bloc of 94 delegates to the Democratic national convention, Mr. Curry aligned with him three of the five county machines in New York City and powerful factions up-state. Thus in the saddle, he refused to commit the delegation to the Roosevelt fortunes.

Having followed the old-time Tammany precedent of not running for the bandwagon until it was beyond doubt the bandwagon, however, Mr. Curry now has good reasons for throwing the Tammany strength to Governor Roosevelt. In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt's term as Governor will not expire until six months after the national convention and two months after the national election.

In the following year, Tammany faces a municipal election, for which a strong reform opposition is in the formative state. Furthermore it is Tammany's custom to vindicate itself on election day, and an opportunity to do this in an impressive way would be to round up Roosevelt votes next November.

Away from politics and the Executive Mansion, Mr. Roosevelt follows his father as a member of the landed gentry in Dutchess County. The house on the 1000-acre estate is the same his father bought in 1866, its colonial clapboards stuccoed over and a stone wing added, for there have grown up in this house five children, and here as well lives the Governor's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt. Near by are the Val-Kill shops, one of the several interests to which the Governor's wife devotes her time and where reproductions of early American furniture are made.

BYRD'S POLAR BARK BOUND FOR CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2 — While Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was in Chicago campaigning for his brother, former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, he announced that his polar ship, the bark City of New York, was leaving the Boston Navy Yard yesterday for Chicago to appear at the Century of Progress Exposition next year. The announcement was made at a luncheon given for Admiral Byrd at the Administration Building of the fair.

The City of New York is expected to reach Chicago in about three weeks, making the trip in tow by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. This is its first trip in inland waters.

GOV. ROOSEVELT LEAVES ALBANY FOR CONVENTION

Nominee and Members of Family Take Airplane for Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y. July 2—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, his wife and their two sons, Elliott and John took off from Albany this morning, the nose of their airplane headed into the west to bring the Democratic presidential nominee before the National Convention at Chicago this afternoon to adress its 1154 delegates and dispense with the expense of a midsummer notification ceremony by going through the formality at this time.

All through last evening there had been an air of joyful anticipation in the executive mansion here, for, although nothing was certain, it had been intimated that Texas and California might throw support to the Roosevelt candidacy on the fourth ballot.

Governor Roosevelt did not attempt to conceal his jubilation at the nomination and said, "We are ready for action." He would not commit himself to any statement on the choice of vice-presidential candidate.

First Congratulation

The Governor received his first congratulations from newspaper correspondents, and Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago was among the first to get in touch with him by telephone, extending the welcome of that city to him on his approaching visit.

Within a few minutes after the news of the nomination became generally known, a crowd gathered on the lawn of the executive mansion, much as they had assembled there four years ago when Gov. Alfred E. Smith was the party's nominee.

The Governor came out on the porch with his family and spoke briefly, predicting that New York State would go Democratic by a large majority next November. He said his sincere regret was that he could not run for Governor again, and he was cheered when he denied the report that he might resign the Governorship in order to give his whole time to his presidential campaign. His gubernatorial successor will be elected in November, but will not take office until Jan. 1.

The Governor said he would write his acceptance speech en route to Chicago, and its text will be designed to carry forward the healing administrations which Mr. William G. McAdoo, of California, applied to party hostilities at last night's session, when he started the rush for the Roosevelt band wagon by withdrawing the candidacy of Speaker John N. Garner of Texas.

To Extend Olive Branch

It was made immediately apparent that Governor Roosevelt is ready to extend the olive branch to the eastern forces which so bitterly opposed his nomination and held out for the Alfred E. Smith candidacy to the last ditch. The first question he was asked when he came out of the room where he and his family had heard the convention radiocasts was if he expected to see Mr. Smith soon.

"I certainly hope so," he said, smiling.

There are 10 in the Governor's Chicago party, including his own secretary Miss Marguerite Leland and Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Miss Grace Tully.

Of the five Roosevelt children, James, Anna (Mrs. Curtis Ball) and Franklin D. Jr., are at Chicago where they have been vigorous aids of the Roosevelt candidacy. Save these, only the Governor's mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, was not present last night at the executive mansion when the fourth ballot now assuring his nomination came over the air. She had shared the all-night vigil Thursday and had returned to the Governor's farm estate, Crumb Elbow, at Hyde Park, during the day.

Massachusetts Stands by Smith

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Standing stanchly by their candidate until the end, Massachusetts and Rhode Island remained under the banner of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith when the fourth roll call of the Democratic national convention swept Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidential nomination.

Massachusetts, bound by the unit rule, followed Connecticut in the Smith column as Gov. Joseph B. Ely cast its vote as he had on the first three ballots. Rhode Island followed when its name was called.

New Hampshire and Vermont stayed, as they had from the start, with Roosevelt. But it was Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, defeated last month as a Roosevelt delegate, who had the last word among the Massachusetts men on the floor. Sitting as an alternate from Puerto Rico, far back on the convention floor, he rose when the clerk called for the island's vote. The chairman announced his name and Curley cast "six votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

W.C.T.U. Members To Decide Policy For Coming Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—The stand which the National W. C. T. U. will take in the coming Presidential campaign will be decided not by its officers but by the delegates to its national convention which meets in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12. This statement was made yesterday by Mrs Ella A. Boole, national president.

"The decision is too big a job for any one person," said Mrs. Boole. "It is something the women of the organization must work out for themselves. For myself I can only say that the politicians have had their way in both conventions; the voice of the people, and especially the women people, will be heard later."

Mrs. Boole is attending meetings of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy of which she is a member. The board, composed of men and women members of leading temperance organizations, is to issue a statement of policy as soon as the Democratic Presidential candidate is named. Men members of the board, observers say, are inclined to favor indorsing President Hoover as a candidate, regardless of whatever dissatisfaction they may feel about the Republican plank on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Women leaders, it is believed, are more inclined to stick to their previous declarations that they cannot give their support to any candidate who does not run on a dry plank. It is possible, of course, that they may examine the situation and decide that they must either change their position or stay away from the polls.

Roosevelt Calls Convention Fight Against Dictation

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt early last night sent a message to his delegates urging them to "stick to your guns" in the battle "to keep our party as a whole free from dictation by a small group representing the interests in the nation which have no place in our party."

The text of the telegram, received by Mr. James A. Farley, Roosevelt campaign manager, was:

"I am in this fight to stay. Please thank all delegates voting for me.

"This is a battle for principle. A clear majority of the convention understands that it is being waged to keep our party as a whole free from dictation by a small group representing the interests in the nation and which have no place in our party.

"My friends will not be misled by organized propaganda by telegrams now being sent to delegates.

"Stick to your guns. It is clear that the nation must not and shall not be overriden. Now is the time to make it clear that we intend to stand fast and win.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

SALVADOR BUDGET SURPLUS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, July 2 (By U. P.)—The national budget for 1932-33 will show a surplus of $2500, it was learned Thursday when the Government announced that expenditures during the next year would be cut to 15,000,000 colones ($7,500,000) or 8,000,000 colones ($4,000,000) below last year's. Sharp reductions were made in the departments of war, finance and interior.

NEW YORK SPLIT LAID TO WALKER AND TAMMANY

Mayor Mostly Blamed by Roosevelt Men—Curry Support Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—Possible dismissal of New York's Mayor from his office for alleged misconduct as brought out in the recent Seabury investigations provided the background for the part played by New York's delegation at the Democratic national convention yesterday.

The Tammany and Brooklyn machines held 63 of the state's 94 votes against the Governor of their own State throughout the balloting. They sat in stony silence during the demonstrations which took place when the Governor's nomination became a certainty and refused to climb on the band wagon at the end to make possible the customary fiction of unanimity.

It wasn't Tammany's official leader, Mr. John F. Curry, nor his ally, Mr. McCooey from Brooklyn, who were blamed by Roosevelt forces for this opposition to his cause, but Mayor James J. Walker, who was quoted as having declared that he would never compromise with the man who appears destined by circumstances to halt his political career and who insists that the Tammany and allied votes register his protest.

Held Out Grimly

The New York vote against Roosevelt, and for Alfred E. Smith, was 65 on the first ballot. It dropped to 64½ on the second and 63 on the third. But the 63 held on the fourth and apparently would have stuck at that figure indefinitely.

Outside of New York State, however, the Smith vote was accepted at its face value as indicating a definite preference for the Democratic Party's 1928 nominee rather than as a protest vote against Governor Roosevelt.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey went down the line to the last for the "Happy Warrior" which, added to scattering support from other states, gave him the following votes on the four ballots taken by the convention: First, 201¾; second, 194¼; third, 190¼; fourth, 190½.

Support from South

The three solid Smith states added to the majority of the New York delegation comprises the bloc which held to their seats in glum silence during all the demonstrations for Roosevelt and presented the only real opposition to his unanimous choice by the convention.

Besides the three solid Smith states and the Smith vote from New York, other states gave partial support to Mr. Smith as follows:

Pennsylvania, 30 votes on the first ballot, 23½ on the second, 21 on the third, and 14½ onlast; Rhode Island, all 10 on the first three ballots, none on last; Philippine Islands, all six on the first three ballots, none on last; Ohio, none on first three, 17 on last; Indiana, two on first three, none on last; Wisconsin, two on all four; Illinois, 2¼ on first three, none on last.

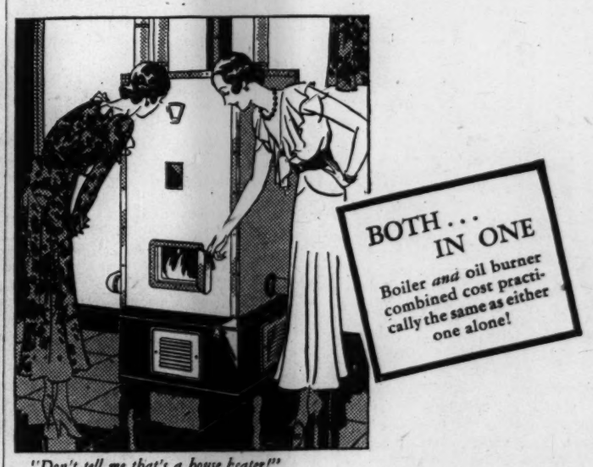
Asked if Tammany would support Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Curry last night replied briefly:

"The convention has decided, and we are Democrats."

Mayor Frank Hague, from New Jersey, previously forecast that if Governor Roosevelt were nominated, the Republicans would carry New Jersey.

SENATE ACCEPTS REPORT

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Congressional action on the second deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $22,000,000, was completed today when the Senate agreed to the final conference report.



"Don't tell me that's a house heater!"
"Yes, and it has cut our heating bills in two."

In one sealed unit . . .
boiler and oil burner combined

Saves ⅓ to ½ on heating costs. Designed and built by the originators of automatic heat.

Before you decide on any new heating plant or oil burner . . . first see the new Petro Automatic Boiler. Complete, self-contained, heating unit. Automatically maintains whatever temperature you wish. As care-free as the finest electric refrigerator. You don't even have to turn it on and off. Provides all the domestic hot water you can use for kitchen and bath, summer and winter. Finished in a variety of pastel shades.

In the East and in Chicago and Detroit, Petro also supplies the oil, thus providing undivided responsibility for the proper functioning of your entire heating plant. Petro equipment has been used for 17 years in The Christian Science Publishing Society's building. Petro or Nokol Oil Burners alone may be bought with no down payment, 2 years to pay and 5 years guaranteed service. Refer to your phone book for Petro-Nokol dealer, or send coupon below.

Automatic PETRO Boilers
for oil or gas

PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER CO., Stamford, Conn. CSM-7-2
Please send me full details about . . . . . ☐ Petro Automatic Boilers ☐ Petro-Nokol Oil Burners
Name ..... Street Address .....
City ..... State .....

BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
..PRINTERS..
Pioneer Manufacturers of the Popular Double-Handled Collection Bags
LABELS and EMBOSSED SEALS for every purpose
1129 Wall Street Los Angeles

MEN'S SUITS
Cleaned and Pressed 75¢
CASH & CARRY
SPIC AND SPAN CLEANSERS
46 STORES IN BOSTON

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK of LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty years.
Branches conveniently located throughout the city

Wholesome, full-flavored jellie candies shaped, flavored and packed to suit your taste and your pocketbook. Ask your local dealer for them by name.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... For all the Family
Goodleigh's • Oranjelos • Fruitjelos
also come from the Home of Chuckles
FRED W. AMEND CO., DANVILLE, ILL.

STATE CONTROL OF ROADS URGED AS SAVING STEP

Massachusetts Arteries Are Now Under Joint Management

Elimination of a potential "pork barrel" menace by the transference of the through traffic arteries from the control of the Metropolitan District Commission to the State Department of Public Works is proposed by Mr. Carl Raymond, budget commissioner.

Such action would, according to him, substantially reduce the number of bills for special projects filed annually with the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

The present system of making appropriations to two separate governmental bodies to be expended separately by each is an invitation to mismanagement and divided responsibility, he continued. The present arrangement likewise supplies the metropolitan district with disproportionate influence in acquiring benefits from the state fund, he added.

For years now the metropolitan commission has promoted projects within the district that could be more efficiently handled by the State Department, he continued. The Legislature by passing on isolated projects is distorting its legislative function, he said. Highway construction which affects the transportation system of the whole State should be financed by a single highway appropriation to be administered by an executive department.

The present arrangement is, in his opinion, a temptation to mismanagement and "pork barrel" tactics. It is just, he added, that the State Department administer all projects that link with the general highway system and require expenditures from the state fund.

Let the district go back on the job serving merely the district, he urged. Those boulevards and roads remaining under the commission's jurisdiction should be merely pleasure routes and the building of new boulevards should be financed by assessments on district services, he declared.

The present jurisdiction of the commission over roads many of which have become state arteries evolved, he explained, from the right granted to the early park commission to connect its reservations by boulevards. With the development of the automobile and the state highway system, these routes have been partially absorbed into the whole system.

The situation has not yet, he said, become serious. It does, however, present an opportunity for misappropriations, and it is in keeping with present economy efforts, he continued, that any overlapping of jurisdictions be efficiently removed. He believes that there is a tendency today for the commission to seek the judgment of the State. Consequently he expressed the conviction that this is an opportune time to press for transfer to the state department of these district arteries that have become a part of the state system.

Boston Planning 'Bang-Up' Fourth

Boston is planning a "bang-up" time over the Fourth of July holiday week-end. Although it will not be as noisy as previous years, due to a reduction of $10,000 in celebration expenses as part of Mayor James M. Curley's economy measures, the city will appropriately observe Independence Day with displays of fireworks, band concerts and the usual oration exercises in historic Faneuil Hall at 11 a. m., which has been a Boston fixture of this holiday for 149 years.

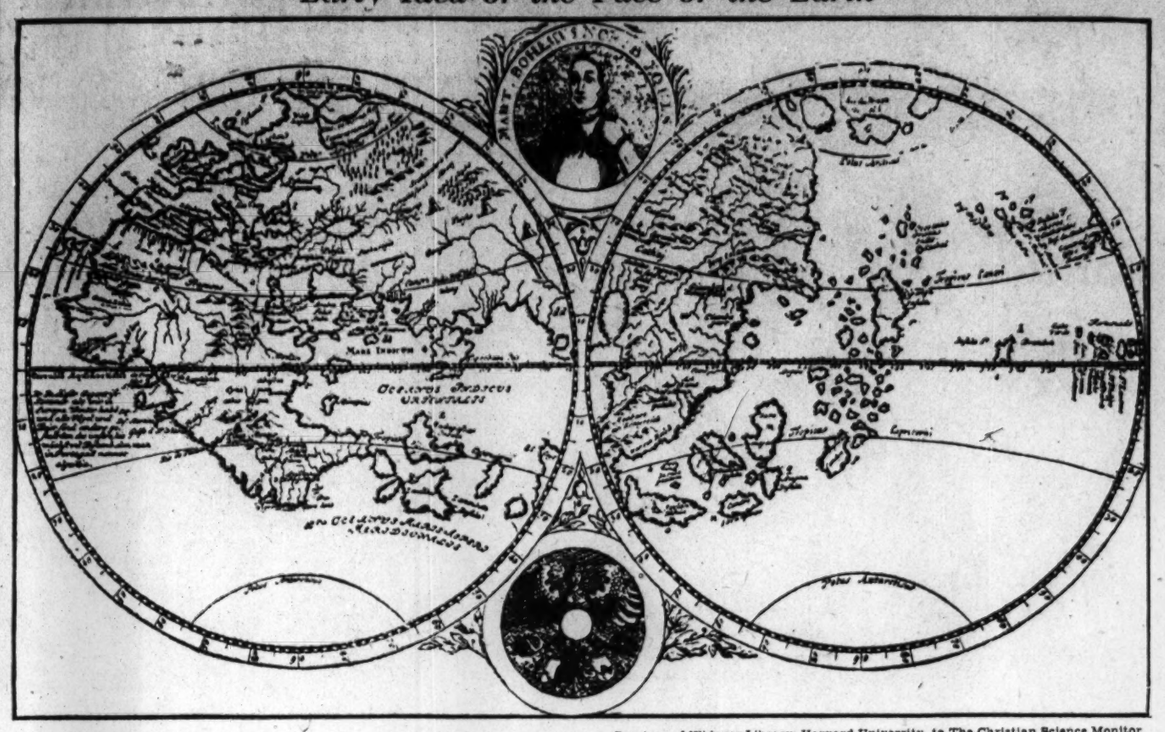
Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be this year's orator. The official start of the city's historical celebration will be a flag-raising at City Hall at 9 a. m., when the national and municipal flags will be floated, followed by a parade escort to Boston Common. The Declaration of Independence will be read from the balcony of the Old State House at 10 a. m. on the site from which the original document was read to the people of the town of Boston in 1776.

A pupil from the Jamaica Plain High School, dressed in costume representing the dress customary on such occasions in George Washington's time, will read the Declaration.

Band concerts and fireworks displays from 8 to 10 p. m. will be held at the following places:

Boston Common; Franklin Field; Jamaica Pond; Wood Island Park, East Boston; Smith Playground, Allston; Columbus Stadium, South Boston; Columbus Avenue Playground, Roxbury.

Early Idea of the Face of the Earth



Courtesy of Widener Library, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE MADE AND EXHIBITED BY MARTIN BEHEIM IN NURNBERG IN 1492

EARTH'S SHAPE AS BALL URGED 2500 YEARS AGO

Oldest Globe Extant Made by Beheim and Given to City of Nurnberg

Discovery of one of the first mapped globes of the world, on which America was represented as a continent separate from Asia, brings added evidence of the importance globes play as records of former geographical knowledge.

More than 600 years before the Christian era, the theory was propounded that the earth was shaped like a ball. Four and a half centuries passed, however, before sufficient geographical data collected to construct a map globe of the earth.

Terrestrial globes, or spherical maps of the earth, thus date from about 150 B. C. although none from that period have been preserved. The oldest globe extant was constructed by Martin Beheim in 1492 and presented by him to his native city of Nurnberg where it now is exhibited in the Germanic Museum.

This globe is considered, without comparison, the most important geographical document since the atlas of Ptolemy, produced about 150 A. D. And because of it, Beheim is credited with having greatly advanced the art of navigation.

Existence of Antipodes

According to Baron A. E. Nordenskiold, an authority on maps and globes, Beheim's "Erdapfel," as the globe is called, "is the first which unreservedly adopts the existence of antipodes" (opposite points on a sphere) "the first which clearly shows that there is a passage from Europe to India; the first which attempts to deal with the discoveries of Marco Polo."

According to Beheim, he based his facts on Ptolemy's description of the world for the one part and upon the travels of Marco Polo and Sir John Mandeville and the explorations carried on by the order of King John of Portugal for the remainder. Thus, his globe is an exact representation of the geographical knowledge immediately previous to the first voyage of Christopher Columbus.

Through Beheim's inspiration, globe making sprung into a new industry. And in his native city, he was induced to give instruction in the art to many of the inhabitants. But the early part of the sixteenth century, with its great improvements in methods of construction as well as drawing and printing, might well be called the classical period of globes. At least, from that time on, they seem to have increased considerably in number.

Globe construction requires an enormous amount of research and technical skill of the highest quality. This is true even today in spite of the development of machinery. The first step that must be taken is the preparation of the map which, though it is to be printed on a flat sheet, has to be pasted evenly to a spherical foundation.

Many of these maps are engraved by hand on copper plates, then printed in colors like any ordinary map. These maps are produced in elliptical sections known as "gores" and the pasting of them to the surface of the globe requires great deftness and delicacy of touch. For that reason, much of the work is intrusted to women.

Cardboard or Metal

The globe itself may be made of cardboard or of light metal such as aluminum. After the gores have been mounted and several coats of size and varnish applied, the surface is polished until it assumes the ivory-like gloss of a billiard ball. A new type of globe is being made of rubber and may be blown up like a balloon when desired for use.

Terrestrial globes, aside from being world maps, have several other functions. On many of them one will find a time dial placed above the north pole. From this, the time in any part of the world may be determined at a glance. Many globes are constructed with a vertical ring crossing the poles on which is marked the degrees of latitude and a horizontal ring encircling the equator, which marks the earth's longitudes.

Doubtless many who look at mapped globes are puzzled at the diagram resembling the figure "8" extending from the Tropic of Cancer down to the Tropic of Capricon. This figure is known as the "analemma" and is used to determine the place where the sun's rays fall vertically on the earth any time of the year. As the sun never is overhead except in the tropics, the analemma extends only within that belt. The diagram also is used to find the difference between the sun or solar time and local or clock time, termed the "equation of time."

Most globes also show a horizontal circle passing around them at an angle of 23½ degrees to the equator. This is known as the "ecliptic" and represents the apparent path of the earth around the sun. It is at this angle that the earth always is inclined.

The mapped globe, with the aid of the hand book that usually accompanies it, is indeed a source of education and interest to all who endeavor to use it. Many problems of geography can be worked out with greater ease through its use. Among the many things one can learn from a globe are the relative positions of continents and oceans, longitude and latitude, length of days and nights, revolutions about the sun, routes of travel, belts of climate and courses of winds. As an aid to teaching geography, it has been termed indispensable. In the home, where the occupants are interested especially in world events, it is a ready and handy guide.

The globe always is open to the right place. At a glance, it affords ma na wealth of geographical knowledge about the world on which he dwells. If he cannot have this world at his feet, so to speak, he can at least have a working model of it at hand. And when he learns to use it, then he uses it to learn.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 WEEI Organist and soloist.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler."
6:30 Monologues; announcements; news.
6:45 Studio music.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Mayflower Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, Southernaires Quartet.
9:15 Pop Concert, Symphony Hall.
10:00 NBC, Bert Lahr; Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean's Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review; organ.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dance music; studio soloist.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Harmony duo; organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Captain Whopper"; organ.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:00 CBS, Popular programs.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Popular programs.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dance music; soloist.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:45 CBS, Convention report.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS and local popular soloists.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Jan Garber's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, Convention report.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 3

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Jewish Twilight Hour.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Concert programs.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountains sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 Charles Little, violinist.
4:30 NBC, "Pastels"; music; poetry.
4:45, Sangerfest Chorus.
5:00 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, To be announced.
7:00 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posseit, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:15 "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

12:15 p. m.—"Old Hank Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chappie.
12:45 Principato Hawaiians.
1:00 Morey and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC musical programs.
3:30 NBC and local dance music.
3:30 NBC, Legion convention program.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A. Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra; soloists.
5:45 Musical lecture, Gil Hamlin.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 NBC, "Sing a New Song."
7:00 Martino Concert Ensemble.
7:30 NBC and local dance music.
8:30 Speaker; male quartet.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Dance music; organ.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
6:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
8:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Soloist programs.
8:30 Harlequin Ensemble.
8:45 "Voters—How You Can Reduce Taxation."
9:00 Local and CBS popular programs.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-218m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple.
12:00 noon—CBS, "The Voice of St. Louis."
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, A. F. of L. talk.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ and soloist.
6:15 News; time; baseball.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Sketch, "Hurdy Gurdy."
11:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 4

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:30-10:15—N. B. C. programs.
10:15 Del Castillo's Serenade.
10:45-12:30—NBC programs.
12:30 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00-5:45—NBC programs.
5:45 "History of New England."
6:00 The Daily Tattler"; news.
6:40 Organ; Alice O'Leary, soprano.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Richard Crooks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Dance music; forecasts; news.
11:16 NBC dance music.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:15-11:45 NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 Studio musical programs.
5:00 NBC and local dance music.
5:30 NBC, Children's programs.
6:00 Studio; Sport Review; Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 Brown of Boston talk.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Dance music.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Olsen's music; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
10:45 News; time; weather.
10:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 Faneuil Hall program.
12:02 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 Studio and musical programs.
2:00-5:00 CBS programs.
5:00 Studio musical programs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Four short subjects.
6:35 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00-8:30 CBS popular soloists.
8:30 "Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, "Our Country—1932."
9:15 CBS, Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloist.
9:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS and local popular music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00-12:00 CBS programs.
12:00 Studio musical programs.
1:30 Doubleheader, Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporting.
5:00 CBS, popular music.
6:00 CBS, Current Events-Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, popular music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Muscanto String Trio.
9:15 Current Events talk.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Don Quick"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Jay Flippen; Spitalny Orchestra; soloist.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tuesday's Feature

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-320m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.

Boston Art Notes

Art of Wood Block

At the Boston Public Library, in the gallery adjoining the art division, there is an exhibition of wood block prints in color. It consists of a considerable variety of pictures which show the latitude of that specialty of print-making.

The colored block print has been in existence for some centuries; in fact, for westerners it descends from the ancestry of illustrations in immovable-print books. In those old prints, line played a very important rôle; color proved to be a sort of afterthought of decoration. The wood block prints seen at the library reveal the current tendency to diminish the value of the line and to resort to fields of flat, tastefully chosen color. Once in a while, a craftsman retains the thick, uneven, black line which has a vigorous primitive strength in design. Generally, however, evenness is retained with a not too extensive gamut of color.

Contemporary artisans, we observe at the library show, remain conventional in design, for naturalism requires variations of tone which the mechanism of the block does not permit. Flowers, trees, landscape are patterned schematically—a few generalizing masses and one or two bits of local color suffice.

We note further that Oriental print making (to be exact, that golden era of the eighteenth century) still spreads its influence. The bridges and snowflakes and trees and blossoms of the Ukiyoé school are recognizable in new guises. Print makers could choose no better masters than the Japanese, who quite unwittingly made prints of extraordinary subtlety.

The library exhibition is being held through the courtesy of Holman's Print Shop. D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight. Sunday and Monday fair with moderate temperature. Moderate to gentle westerly winds.

New England States: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday and Monday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, East of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly to north winds on northern portion and fresh to strong north and northwest winds diminishing Sunday over southern portion; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	82	Montreal	64	70
Bismarck	58	76	Nantucket	68	78
Boston	71	85	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	58	78	New York	72	88
Calgary	54	76	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	64	88
Chicago	58	70	Philadelphia	74	92
Cincinnati	62	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	102
Denver	66	84	Pittsburgh	58	86
Eastport, Me.	54	70	Portland, Me.	64	78
Hatteras	82	84	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	66	84
7p.m. July 1	76		St. Paul	58	72
Helena, Mont.	68	92	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	54	72	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	82	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	76
Kansas City	64	78	Seattle	50	74
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	72	94
Memphis	68	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	82
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	60	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 2.
B—Maximum July 1.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 11:06 p. m.; Sunday, 11:43 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:53 p. m.

Executives of Latin Nations Wield Tariff-Fixing Powers

Administrative Branches in 33 Countries of World Have Some Degree of Control Over Commercial Revenues

WASHINGTON, July 2 (By U. P.)—A survey of foreign tariff practices made by the United States Tariff Commission reveals that 17 Latin-American countries now grant to the administrative branch of their respective governments a greater or less power in fixing tariff rates. The executives thereby have effective weapons in the event of international trade competition.

This trend toward greater executive authority in making rates is of interest here because of the long struggle between the legislative and executive branches of the United States Government with regard to tariff.

Under the present tariff act, the President may change rates not exceeding 50 per cent up or down on the basis of findings by the Tariff Commission on differences in domestic and foreign costs. He may not place duties on commodities on the free list.

Even this limited "flexibility" in tariff rates has been subject to perennial political attack in Congress, which has been very zealous in retaining all of its tax-making prerogatives. The concession of a limited authority to the Executive here is probably due more to a general awareness of the great practical difficulties in revising single tariff items without precipitating attempts at general revision.

World Tendency

The trend toward executive control or participation in tariff-making in the Latin-American countries corresponds with a similar tendency in other parts of the world, as 33 countries are reported to vest some authority in the executive branch.

Salient features of tariff policy in Latin-American countries, as analyzed in the current study of the United States Tariff Commission, were as follows:

Argentina—The rates of import duty may be changed by executive action. The President is empowered by law: to increase the existing duties by 50 per cent on dutiable products, to levy a duty of 15 per cent ad valoram on free goods, upon importation from countries which do not grant most-favored-nations treatment to, or which discriminate against, Argentine products, and to grant reductions of duties not to exceed 50 per cent upon certain articles originating in countries which in the judgment of the President offer equivalent advantages to Argentine exports.

Bolivia—The tariff law of 1927 empowers the Executive to prohibit or regulate the importation of any article or manufacture under specified circumstances.

Flexible in Brazil

Brazil—The tariff is flexible by executive action to the extent that the Executive determines what countries are to have the benefit of the "minimum" tariff rates, or of rates lower than the "maximum," in return for most-favored-nation treatment granted by such countries to Brazilian products.

Chile—The President is empowered by the 1928 Tariff Act to impose upon products of countries which discriminate against Chile a surtax up to 50 per cent of the legal duties, and to grant temporarily, when the internal needs of the country require it, a reduction not greater than 25 per cent upon articles of consumption of first necessity.

Colombia—The law of September 24, 1931, granted to the Executive power to prohibit the importation of luxuries; to increase import duties on foreign agricultural products in a degree that will completely protect Colombian production thereof, and to apply or revise import duties on articles that can be manufactured in Colombia.

Costa Rica—The Executive is empowered to increase or decrease the rates of import duty provided that articles of luxury shall be dutiable at higher rates than articles of first necessity or for use in national industries.

Authority in Cuba

Cuba—The Executive has extensive authority, by and with the consent of a Technical Tariff Commission, to apply maximum, minimum, or intermediate rates to goods, according to the treatment in countries of origin of Cuban goods.

Ecuador—The Executive may increase import duties 50 per cent, or decrease them 50 per cent, in order to meet an emergency of general interest, or to protect Ecuadorian production.

Haiti—The President of the Republic, upon proposal of the Secretary of State for Finance and in accord with the Receiver-General, may increase rates up to 50 per cent against any country that does not grant most-favored-nation treatment to Haitian products.

Honduras—The effective date of Honduran tariff legislation may be postponed, or such legislation canceled, by decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

Mexico—Mexican import and export tariffs are subject to change by executive action under legislative authority. The Mexican Tariff Commission usually recommends changes in import duties to the Executive, and if approved they are promulgated by simple decree.

Panama—Tariff rates may be reduced temporarily by administrative action when the Executive considers it necessary to avoid unjustified increase in prices to consumers.

Right to Change in Paraguay

Paraguay — The Executive may change import duties 50 per cent for economic-financial reasons, in retaliation against prejudicial measures of foreign countries, or to discourage excessive speculative activities.

Peru—The rates in the 1928 law are considered "as the minimum tariff applicable to the products of the countries which grant to exportations from Peru the most-favored-nation treatment."

Salvador — The tariff rates are subject to change by executive action, and executive changes in the tariff are submitted to the Congress after they have been authorized.

Uruguay—Import duties may be changed in effect through executive action by means of changes in the official tariff valuations. Uruguayan tariff percentage rates are applied largely upon the basis of official valuations, as distinguished from commercial valuations.

Venezuela — The President may impose penalty duties up to 25 per cent ad valorem upon products of countries which do not grant most-favored-nations treatment to Venezuelan products. He may also exempt from duty or prohibit importation or change rates for reasons which are deemed justifiable.

Lausanne Agreed On Moratorium

(Continued from Page 1)

credit enables them to be sold at the price named in the final protocol. Payments which the European debtors may have to make to the United States are safeguarded by a clause referring back to a sentence in the six powers' opening declaration of June 17. They say: "The final solution must be pursued with a view to its realization in the framework of the general settlement." This means that the European powers reserve their rights and insist upon coupling the Lausanne protocol with ultimate settlement with the United States.

The French have striven for a much stronger clause stating that the Young plan becomes again effective if the United States settlement fails. The British are arguing with some force that the present solution takes from Germany all that the Reich can possibly pay without upsetting its commercial relations, and even with a safeguard clause nothing more could be expected. Therefore the French probably will accept the tenuous phrasing of the escape clause and the Germans themselves are likely to agree.

Europe will therefore approach Washington some time late in 1932. All sides are extremely cautious about announcing any agreement here and both the French and Germans have a different problem in carrying their public opinion along to a compromise. But the advantages of settlement are so patent that ultimate success is definitely expected, though the difficulties are likely to persist several days longer.

The economic end of the conference was brought once more to the forefront last night in a Polish note addressed to Mr. MacDonald. The Warsaw Government reminds the conference of its imperative duty to attempt to improve economic conditions in central and eastern Europe. Poland makes a sensational offer to conclude a tariff peace with Germany, which is one of the most striking developments of the conference so far. The note says that "it is indispensable that tariff wars must be first suppressed, as they are still being waged between certain states. The Polish delegation is authorized to declare that its Government, desiring to contribute to the improvement of economic conditions in central and eastern Europe, is ready to conclude an accord to abolish reciprocally all such measures." This offer is directly addressed to Berlin and is expected to lead to a useful, perhaps sweeping, agreement over Europe's tensest frontier.

Tonight at the Pops

CLOSING NIGHT

Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Song to the Evening Star, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Violoncello solo: J. Langendoen
Overture from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Country Gardens" ..... Grainger
"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Piano solo: J. M. Sanroma
"The Band Wagon," Selection ..... Schwartz
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Arranged by Kremser
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Bachelor's Folly," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture on "Emerald Isle." Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Carillon recital by Mr. Kamiel Lefevere, former Belgian carillonneur, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4. Program follows:

Hail! Columbia ..... Hutchinson
My Old Kentucky Home ..... Foster
Hymn:
My Country, 'Tis of Thee (America) ..... Henry Carey
Onward, Christian Soldiers (St. Gertrude) ..... Arthur S. Sullivan
The Bells of St. Mary's ..... Adams
Minuet in G ..... Beethoven
Sylvia ..... Oley Speaks
Drink to me only with thine eyes ..... Traditional
Song of the Blacksmith ..... Andelhof
The Old Refrain (Old Viennese Folk song) ..... Fritz Kreisler

EVENTS TUESDAY

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to modern painting, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 359 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Glass Studio of Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place—Stained glass windows destined for St. Peter's Church, New York City.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Theaters

Stage Notes

At the Fine Arts Theater, the British film, "Bachelor's Folly," will be succeeded Monday by "Das Lied ist Aus," German screen operetta by the authors of "Two Hearts in Waltz Time."

The Cape Playhouse at West Dennis opens Monday with John Van Druten's "There's Always Juliet," with Miss Violet Heming and Mr. Tom Powers. Mr. Raymond Moore will direct the season of nine weeks.

The Surry Playhouse at Surry, Maine, will open its season Tuesday with Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest." Mr. Leighton Rollins is the managing director.

The summer school of the Wharf Theater in Provincetown opened Monday. The director, Mrs. Margaret Hewes, New York producer, has obtained Miss Eva Roberts, director of Shakespearean plays at the Leland Powers School of the Theater, and Mr. Al Rights as instructors. Miss Roberts is to be dean, and will direct one Shakespearean production with the student company. Mr. Rights is to be instructor of lighting, Little Theater management and production. Mrs. Hewes will conduct courses in pantomime and makeup. Mr. Stanley Pratt, known for his productions at the Choate School, will again conduct classes in direction.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—The plane carrying Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt from Albany to the Chicago convention left Buffalo at 10:44 a. m., eastern standard time, after a brief refueling stop here.

The Governor and Democratic presidential nominee did not leave the plane as it was being refueled, remaining in his seat working on his speech of acceptance. He said the speech would be about one-third the length of the usual acceptance speech.

STUDY OF ALIEN LANDS BELIEVED ROAD TO PEACE

Dartmouth Man Proposes Universal Course on Foreign Countries

The study of at least one foreign nation a year by every individual as a measure of service to the cause of world peace was urged by Prof. Harold E. B. Speight of Dartmouth College at the New England Institute of International Relations last night.

Addressing the final night session of the institute at Wellesley College, Professor Speight said that he believed a thorough understanding of foreign nations, including a knowledge of their literature and history, to be the most practical of all the public roads to international amity.

Under Professor Speight's plan, individuals would select various nations and study their educational, geographical, historical, and sociological make-up. He urged that they make the nation's direct acquaintance by travel, or if this is not possible, through friendship with those in this country who have come from the nation they are studying.

He pointed out that if any large number of American citizens were to know, in a first hand way, the actual needs and problems of some one other people, they would be able to serve in their own communities in the promotion of international peace.

Professor Speight said that this method of binding nations would also enable the individual to interpret the foreign attitudes which on the basis of fragmentary information are sometimes resented.

"The program of an individual who desires to promote peace," he continued, "will include also an exposure of the dangers of proud isolation, the unpatriotic character, under modern conditions of any promise to support 'my country right or wrong,' the futility of armed preparedness as a guarantee of peace, the menace of barriers to trade which intensify economic rivalry, and the seeds of discord which are concealed in every form of race discrimination.

"It is not enough, however," he went on, "that new and more intelligent attitudes should be achieved. They have to be made habitual through action and service.

"If we are to see in our generation far-reaching modification of warlike attitudes and habits," he continued, "we must increase the number of those who have translated their wish for peace into the daily service of peace. It is, therefore, directly on the shoulders of the individual. Without individuals committed by their faith and hope, we cannot hope to make effective a program for the elimination of conflict, violence and war."

BONUS ARMY ORDERED TO MOBILIZE AGAIN

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — A demonstration at the Capitol today against adjournment of Congress before some veterans' relief is granted ordered yesterday by Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the bonus marchers.

Mr. Waters instructed the veterans to move by twos and threes to the Capitol plaza at 9 a. m. He estimated 20,000 would be there. All were told to be orderly, and not to march in military formations. A similar order last week brought out only about 500.

HOUSE ACTS ON RELIEF

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Final House action yesterday sent to President Hoover legislation releasing 45,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton from Farm Board stores to the Red Cross for relief distribution.

D. FALLSHAW & SONS
Manufacturers of office furniture, sideboards, dining tables, chairs, radio cabinets, dining billiard tables. Estimates given for fittings of schools and churches.
Phone F4636—F4637
1 BOUNDARY ROAD NORTH MELBOURNE VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"3 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF" "DEE-LITE-FUL"
"PLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"
Assortment # 1 Sandwiches
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK CITY
Annuities
Written for
MEN and WOMEN
AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF
INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN
10 E. 43rd St. VA 3-5460

J. W. EDWARDS
Manufacturers of self-raising flour, wheaten meal, icing and caster sugar, cloudy ammonia, flavoured and coloured icing, etc., etc.
Tel. FU 6406.
22 St. Alexander St., Victoria Melbourne Australia

STUTTGART—GERMANY
Wholesale Ironmongers
EISENFUCHS
G.m.b.H.
Grossstandlung in Eisenwaren, Haus- und Küchengeräten.
Lieferant von über 5000 zufriedenen Wiederverkäufern.

HOME SERVICE
For authentic information on the elimination of all Household Insects call nearest office.
Oakwood 3 3283
New Rochelle 3 3133
Nepperhan 3 234
White Plains 9525
STamford 3 7824
MAin 4 3467
JAmaica 6 7080
Garden City 5596
MArket 3 6063
GUARANT

PUBLIC AFFAIRS LIST UNUSUALLY VITAL THIS YEAR

Economics to Play Big Part in Two Weeks' Institute Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2—Meeting on the eve of a national campaign dominated by economic issues the sixth annual session of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs which opens tomorrow promises to be outstanding in the history of this national forum for the discussion of current domestic problems.

For the next two weeks, leaders and members of the institute in a series of round table conferences and public addresses will examine economic and social conditions in an effort to present a clear picture of the economic crisis, and to evaluate proposed remedies.

For five years leaders in government, industry and academic circles have gathered here for two weeks each summer to discuss practically every important domestic issue—prohibition, tariff, law enforcement, the function of the press, control of public utilities, reforms in government administration. Always the managers of the institute have asked "only that the debate be fair, never that it be mild."

Have Met the Challenge

This year they have met the challenge of the present economic stress and popular impatience with political panaceas with a program bristling with controversial issues, loaded with the dynamite of partisan politics in a campaign year, giving opportunity for industry and organized labor, government official and economic expert, Democrat, Republican and Socialist to face each other in debate.

The program, according to Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director, was planned in the belief that an impartial study and discussion of the causes and proposed remedies for our economic and governmental problems might indicate the way to the "resumption of industry, recovery of business and reorganization of government that will restore normal conditions, reëstablish confidence in government, and dispel the doubt and uncertainty which now depress and discourage our citizens."

Under the general heading of "a study of governmental problems of national, state and local concern and the economic and social questions underlying these conditions," the program for the sixth session of the institute stresses unemployment, war debts and reparations as they affect the economic situation, the antitrust laws, banking and credit legislation, the tariff, and reforms in municipal and county government.

The presence on the program of Mr. Norman Thomas, presidential nominee of the Socialist Party who will talk on "Socialist Economics," Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia on "Credit and Finance," Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee on "Effects of Tariff on the Depression," and Senator Robert Wagner (D.) of New York on "Legislative Remedies for Unemployment," indicates that a few shots will be fired in the direction of the Administration at Washington. There also will be able defense of Administration policies.

Public Interest High

Public interest in the problems of unemployment and economic recovery is indicated by the large enrollment for the round tables on these two subjects. In scheduling a round table on economic recovery under the leadership of Dr. Marcus Nadler, director of the Institute of International Finance, the leaders express the hope that it will be "a sort of laboratory on the condition of the country, starting from basic and fundamental principles."

In the course of its survey of banking and credit, the tariff, war debts, industrial organization and the rôle of the Government in recovery, this round table is expected to produce one of the clearest pictures yet drawn of the industrial recession and its effect on the nation's citizens.

Other round tables deal with antitrust laws, Latin-American relations, with particular emphasis on commercial and financial interests in the Caribbean and in South America, and the problems of county government.

A feature of the institute this year is the conference on July 8-9, of the recently organized Academy of World Economics, at which Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, of the Bookings Institute of Economics, will preside over a discussion of the gold problem. Here, an effort will be made to analyze the effect of international movements of gold stocks, the advantages and disadvantages of the gold standard, proposals for inflation of United States currency, and conditions for maintenance of the gold standard.

Another conference held in connection with the regular institute sessions is bringing together city executives from many states, who in a series of informal meetings will discuss the problems of municipal administration in a time of economic stress.

Park Gifts Total Over $100,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—Park and recreation areas comprising 75,000 acres and valued at more than $100,000,000 have been donated to municipalities in the United States, according to a study made by the National Recreation Association today. These parks comprise one-third of all municipal recreation areas, the remainder having been secured by the expenditure of city funds, the study showed.

The parks vary in size from a few acres to several hundred acres. Many were given in memory of a relative of the donor, or of a citizen who had given special service to his community or nation. Several of the parks have large endowment funds to develop and maintain them. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., have developed an area of 51 acres as a city park, naming it "Mary's Garden" in memory of their daughter. Among the restrictions accompanying the gift are that the name White shall never be used in connection with the park and that the donors shall have five years in which to spend as much of their own money as they wish in improving the tract.

The donor of Pope Park, Hartford, Conn., made his gift conditional upon the city's buying another piece of land for a park so situated as to benefit the employees of all factories in that section of the city.

Mary Pickford to 'Chase Gloom' In Happy-Ending Talkie Story

By K. O. Rahmn-The Christian Science Monitor

MISS PICKFORD AND HER DOG, TONY

'America's Sweetheart' Plans Production With New Rôle to Give World a Laugh—She Sees Demand Turned Away From Unhappy Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Blithe, courageous, and still "America's sweetheart," Miss Mary Pickford is about to do further gloom chasing: Her vehicle is a new motion picture, with a happy ending, now under construction at the United Artists' studio.

"I wouldn't think of having a sad picture now," she said recently during an interview; "not even if I wanted to, and of course, I don't want to. Why add to people's troubles these times?

"The world needs and demands happiness. I don't know whether our efforts here will help it to laugh a little, but I hope so; and it will make me happy to succeed. It is too bad that some of the motion picture people haven't noticed a great change in the demand for entertainment that has taken place in the last three years. They are still trying to make people see sad, meretricious, erotic, or unduly romantic things; and are failing to interest or help them."

No title has been selected for Miss Pickford's production, but it isn't going to be "Happy Ending," as was rumored recently. It will be, however, the human interest story of a young girl who unselfishly cares for a family and finally wins her reward.

She is the same, and yet a different, Mary that one remembers in "Daddy Long Legs" and other plays back in the days of the war. A demure little person sitting on the edge of the sofa in order to rest her feet on the floor, it is difficult to keep before one the picture of a woman about whom revolves an immense corporation with hundreds of employees. She is still the girl, but behind that youthful grace there is the conscious recognition of a person with matured and sober judgment who has seen much of the world and found it good.

Do not let this make you think of Miss Pickford as a business woman. She wouldn't like you to have that impression, and it perplexes her to have such a reputation. Figures, statistics and reports annoy her, and only because she feels a responsibility to her company does she make all the important decisions. Mary Pickford may have been forced into an executive position, but she is first and always an actress.

There was a shade of longing in her voice as she spoke of the stage and silent pictures.

"The theater is my only love," she said. "The stage—yes, I would like to go back if there was an opportunity in a really good play. It isn't practical though. Motion pictures are my field, and I'm tremendously interested in them, even more now than ever.

"It is too much to hope, I know, and can't come true; but I wish we had the old 'silents' back. Now we are so limited by talkies. The girl in Boston, in Atlanta, London, or Cairo used to see me and find herself vicariously in our screen experiences. Today, when I open my mouth, I don't talk like a New England girl, or a southern girl, or an English girl: I've become an American. They cannot help but find a difference between us, and it hurts because I love them just as much as I ever did.

"Perhaps, though, a broader and better international feeling will come from all this. I know the 'talkies' are going to be better. They are 20 years behind the motion pictures which they supplanted, and we must give them time to catch us. I find in the gangster pictures today the same impetus which brought forth such pictures as 'The Great Train Robbery.' They will soon be outgrown. Don't you think so too?"

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Millicent Davis, Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Clotilde Spierling, Brazil, South America
Miss Millie B. Fritz, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. Louise D. Brooks, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Emma Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mildred Bells, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gae Williams, Coral Gables, Fla.
Paul Henry Williams, Coral Gables, Fla.
Meyer Greenebaum
Ellen Greenebaum
Mrs. Lucy A. Getts, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Harry Frank Rose, New York, N. Y.
Hazel Lutz, Mattoon, Ill.
Jessie Knight, Mattoon, Ill.
Gertrude Montgomery, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Lura O. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Laura B Crise, Detroit, Mich.
Irene M. Harvey, Detroit, Mich.
Martha M. Smith, Port Huron, Mich.
Mrs. A. Troy, London, England.
Mrs. Genevieve C. Sellers, Connellsville, Penna.
Frank W. Sellers, Connellsville, Penna.
Mrs. Bertha Duguette, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. F. Lourene Woods, Carlisle, Penna.
Emmett R. Woods, Carlisle, Penna.
Mrs. Harriett L. Ellington, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Vanonna F. Swan, Joplin, Mo.
Cyril F. Hay, Muncie, Ind.
Ella H. Hay, Muncie, Ind.
Miss Jane W. Ross, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche B. Hebert, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Leighton V. B. Marschalls, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Leighton V. B. Marschalls, Washington, D. C.
Ruth Brainard, Chatham, N. J.
Mrs. E. C. Abernethy, Joplin, Mo.
Maray de Gruchy, Spartanburg, S. C.
Katharine Steph Taylor, Spartanburg, S. C.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Beehler.
Mrs. Minnie K. Shelby, Greenville, Miss.
Mrs. Florence M. Erskine, Bangor, Maine.
Miss Ruth H. Crowell, Bangor, Maine.
Abby D. Fitch, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wilia Kinneer, Muncie, Ind.
William J. Hay, Muncie, Ind.
Edgar V. Stewart Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Blanche B. Payne, Patchogue, N. Y.
Mr. Charles H. Payne, Patchogue, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence F. Sheets, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Frances S. McKain, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Bruce Foy McKain, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Alice Converse, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Grace H. Walker, Dayton, Ohio.
Alex. L. Walker, Dayton, Ohio.
Alice L. Henise, York, Penna.
Mrs. Alice S. Adams, Norwich, N. Y.
Leslie J. Adams, Norwich, N. Y.
Miss Ruth A. Carl, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Edith W. Osterhoudt, Shelton, Conn.
Mrs. Adelea Davis, Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Frieda Peycke, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Eva M. West, Washington, D. C.
Miss Jeanne West, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Manning, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura J. Manning, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive Kessler, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Ella Cahill, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Louisa Warner, Mayfield, N. Y.
Edgar J. Warner, Mayfield, N. Y.
Mrs. Edgar J. Warner, Mayfield, N. Y.
Alexine Whicourt, Evanston, Ill.
Herbert Jones, Chicago, Ill.
Smith Davis, Lincoln, Neb.
Albert F. Engel, Detroit, Mich.
Edna P. Engel, Detroit, Mich.
Oakley Davis, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Annie L. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Ann A. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
Theodore W. Miner, Detroit, Mich.
William R. Crise Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hal M. Slemons, Arcadia, Calif.
Hal M. Slemons, Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. L. A. Turner, Weirsdale, Fla.
George W. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
J. T. Burgo, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Maybelle A. Potter, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Milloy, Willeston, N. D.
Mrs. Nelle V. Lang, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Marjorie Cleveland, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Emma R. Weisman, Keokuk, Iowa
Mrs. Olive F. Spear, Northampton, Mass.
Miss Louise P. Spear, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie C. Mann, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Olga Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Grace B. Engle, Canton, Ohio
Albert W Engle, Canton, Ohio

Seminar to Study Spanish America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2 — The Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs opens at the George Washington University here July 5 to last until Aug. 12. The course is so arranged that views and questions may be exchanged between lecturers and those in attendance.

The conference will bring together a large group of experts in the Latin-American field and will include lectures and discussions covering every phase of Hispanic-American life. While planned primarily for students of the Georgetown University school of government, the courses will be attended by professors from other universities.

As part of the special program offered by the university through its summer sessions, in participation with the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, the conference is in accord with Washington's desire for education at the national capital in "the principles of politics and good government."

Rochester Harbor Dredging Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2—With the first unit of Rochester's harbor terminal completed as a move to obtain for the city a share of the increased Lake Ontario trade brought by the opening of the new Welland Canal, United States Army engineers, headed by Maj. Eugene Reybold, have recommended that the Federal Government dredge the Genesee River to navigable depth and construct a turning basin to accommodate the largest freight vessels on the Great Lakes.

The proposal is regarded by the City Harbor Commission as definite assurance that the city's port facilities will be sufficient to compete with those of Toronto and other cities. Construction of other municipal terminal units is expected to be speeded.

Major Reybold's recommendations include dredging the river to a 20-foot depth for a mile up from the lake, widening the river channel as far as deep water in Lake Ontario and construction of a basin opposite the municipal port terminal.

Hungary Invokes Loan Moratorium

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 2 (AP)—The Government yesterday placed the League of Nations 7.5 per cent 1924 loan under the transfer moratorium declared seven months ago. This loan originally was exempted.

It was announced interest and amortization of that loan henceforth will be paid only in pengoes, thus inaugurating a complete transfer moratorium.

It was explained in a semiofficial communiqué that Hungary had paid as long as was possible without complete exhaustion of the National Bank's foreign exchange. If the League of Nations trustees should attach the Government income under the guarantee provisions of the 1924 loan, it was pointed out the country's budgetary equilibrium would be upset and "the peril of an inflation would arise."

CHEATHAM HEADS LEE MEMORIAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Maj.-Gen. B. F. Cheatham, army officer and son of one of Gen. Robert E. Lee's commanders in the Confederate Army, has been induced to take charge of the restoration of Stratford Hall, in Westmoreland County, this State, birthplace of Lee, and ancestral home of the Lees in America, as a shrine, according to advices received here.

General Cheatham will have charge of the program of restoration, which already has been started, following the consummation of Stratford Hall's purchase by the foundation. Full stewardship of Stratford is now assumed by the Lee Memorial Foundation, and members of the organization are cooperating in plans to make it one of the outstanding shrines in the country.

Scholars Turn to Politics

* * *

Intellectuals Show Increased Interest; More Active Participation Is Needed

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

There are in Europe signs of an increased interest of "intellectuals" in political affairs. Answers to a recent questionnaire sent to writers and savants suggested that while some of them still prefer to hold aloof, and to leave, as it were, politics to the professional politicians, there are many who are acutely conscious of their duty.

There have been notable exceptions in all the European countries—men of intellectual attainments who have not disdained to enter the arena. Yet in general it is a lamentable fact that the élite has hitherto regarded politics as a business unworthy of its talents.

There was never a time when the services of those trained to think clearly, those who possess real knowledge and ability, were more urgently needed than today. Politics undoubtedly call for much more than purely intellectual qualities. It calls for skill in vote-catching. Ideas must be subordinated to interests. All careful thought must be filled with subtle distinctions, but these distinctions must necessarily be obliterated in any appeal to large bodies of men.

* * *

For the compromises, the broad statements, the combinations, which are essential in politics, the intellectual as a rule has no taste, and, even if he could bring himself to accept the conditions of political action, he would probably be unable to compete with the far less endowed politician.

It is easy to understand, therefore, the deep-seated reluctance of intellectuals to engage in the melée. Both in Europe and in America it has been observed that the thinker, the artist, the economist, and even the successful business man, leave the conduct of national affairs to anybody who cares to put himself forward. No reflection is intended on the politician, who is often a man of high integrity and intelligence, and who possesses a flair that is doubtless lacking in the majority of intellectuals. His special gifts must be employed. Yet he would, it may properly be supposed, be the first to admit that the disdain of the intellectuals for politics is deplorable.

In France there is a call for "the rejuvenation of politics," and in Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and other countries, the same need for a "rejuvenation of politics" has been manifested in many ways. This does not mean that anyone is anxious to see the intellectual in the seats of the deputies. What it means is that the intellectual is asked to take a genuine interest in politics and to help more freely with his thought and counsel.

* * *

Party strife may be, and usually is, detrimental to the interests of the nation. It is not as a party man that the intellectual can play a useful rôle. But he can undoubtedly help to form a political culture. It is certain that the public in general is too often ignorant of what is happening, of the great forces that that are molding the destinies of peoples, and is perhaps even incapable of appreciating whether a government has failed or succeeded. The intellectual, without becoming a party man, without letting his judgment be warped by electoral considerations, might apply to public affairs his critical faculties, and might serve the public by aiding it to come to right conclusions.

Thus it is urged that the intellectual who, in the present critical condition of the world, stands aside, is neglecting his duty. He has a responsibility which he is bound to fulfill. There is much to be said in favor of the thesis that statesmen in every country have proved themselves unequal to their self-imposed task; but it is likewise to be said that they would have done better if the intellectuals had not been usually so wanting in political sentiment and in a sense of their obligation as members of the community.

In Europe, then, there is a strong reaction against the idea that the intellectual should pursue his studies regardless of the public welfare. He cannot escape from the political conditions of his time, and those political conditions must affect him in the exercise of his functions. There are problems which touch the very foundations of civilized life—military, economic, financial, and social problems, whose solution or non-solution will determine the whole future of mankind. The intellectual can no longer disinterest himself in them; he can no longer shut himself up in an ivory tower.

Mothers, Children Enjoy Farm Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 — Fifty mothers and small children from the most crowded districts of the city left yesterday for Paradise Farm in Bradford Hills, Penna. This is the first group to be sent this season by the Children's Country Week Association, which has been engaged in this work for 55 years.

On Tuesday 75 boys between 7 and 13 will go to the farm for a fortnight's stay. Later a group of girls of the same age will follow. The last party to be dispatched to the country according to present plans will consist of 75 Jewish boys. The association hopes to continue the work all through the summer, according to its regular custom, if funds are forthcoming. Support is entirely voluntary and no campaigns or "drives" are held.

Last year the association provided country holidays for nearly 3000 mothers and children. This year it hopes to care for at least 2500.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES" WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Resort Shop
FIRST FLOOR
Furnishes smart people who go places and do things with the gayest of Beach Togs Swim Suits and Knit Suits.
Priced most reasonably
Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEACON INN
1801 CALVERT ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
This is to announce that during the summer months we are serving a special plate-dinner for fifty cents in conjunction with our regular sixty-five cent week-day dinner. The menu is changed daily.
Special Club Steak or Chicken Dinner, 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinners, 65c, 75c, 85c
Luncheon Daily 45c

17th Cafeteria
724 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 50c-65c
Also a la Carte

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Regular Dinners, 75c
Special Club Steak and Chicken Dinners, $1
Club Luncheons Served Daily

CALVERT AUTO SUPPLY
GAS—OILS
TIRES—BATTERIES
Sales and Service
2501 CHAMPLAIN STREET
Corner Euclid Street
Phone Col. 3418 Washington, D. C.
I. Siegel, Prop. (Opposite church)

Telephone NOrth 1494
MODEL PRINTING COMPANY
Catalogs, Pamphlets, Publications — Direct by Mail Advertising
Commercial Printing
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE, 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $3,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHOA! Olney Inn
DIRECTION Mrs. CLARA MAY DOWNEY
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Private Room for Clubs and Sororities
Choicest Foods Fresh From Our Own Farms
Deliciously Prepared Appetizingly Served
12 Miles out Georgia Avenue Ext.
Noon to 8:30 P. M. Telephone Ashton 133
OLNEY FARM-OLNEY, MD

Smiths
1803 COLUMBIA RD., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Leonard Refrigerators 149.50 up
Electric Fans and Appliances
Radios
All Leading Makes
WE FEATURE PROMPT SERVICE
Tel. Adams 3803 Open Eves.

The NEW Jelleff's
F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.
New Low Prices on 3 Favorite Glen Bogies
The perfect knit dresses for travel.
Diagonal, Youthful two-piece model, Now $16.50
Miriama, Misses' one-piece dress, Now $25
Leaf Ensemble, smart three-piece suit, Now $35
SPORTS SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

OLD TIME Salt Rising Bread
FAMOUS FOR ITS GOODNESS
At any of the five
BARKER
Original Bakeries
18th St. at Columbia Rd.
616 9th St. 3128 14th St.
1408 N. Y. Ave.
3517 Conn. Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July Clearance
Now in Progress
at GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
for men who still believe that a sale price doesn't tell EVERYTHING.

Special
$1.25 "Cast Iron"
Sheets
72 x 108 inches
81 x 99 inches
$1 each
DOMESTICS—THIRD FLOOR
Lansburgh's
7th, 8th and E Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Semi-Annual Sale of
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
and I. MILLER Beautiful Hosiery
Exclusive in Wheeling to
GEO. R. TAYLOR CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.

F. SCHMEICHEL & SON CO.
Buy Quality Furniture—the investment that always pays dividends in comfort and service. Lowest prices now!
NEW ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS at 1/2 PRICE
2213-17 Chapline Street
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

Sportsman's Headquarters
Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
Camp Supplies and
ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS
Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

Hamilton Watch
The watch that is not only beautiful—and keeps time perfectly—but is very attractively priced as well.
Jewelers Since 1851
HANCHER
1223 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton SUDANETTE Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Removal Sale
Dresses
Gossard Corsets
Betty Way
New address (2 doors west of present location)
1316 G Street, Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARCADE-SUNSHINE CO. LAUNDERERS-DRY-CLEANERS-DYERS
Insist on your Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Being Done the Arcade-Sunshine Way and See the Difference
We specialize in Cleaning and Dyeing of RUGS and CARPETS. COLD AIR STORAGE.
BRANCHES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED NEAR YOU
Main Office and Plant
713 TO 779 LAMONT STREET N. W.
Columbia 8010

Breslau
1307-9-11-13 G ST.
The Friendly Shop
WASHINGTON D. C.
See the exclusive, new Breslau creations, so admirably expressed and inexpensively priced, in our showing of Fall and Winter
Dresses and Coats

WHEELING, W. VA.
Lee C. Paull
INCORPORATED
Insurance
1136-1140 CHAPLINE ST.

Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace St.
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SHADES
LINOLEUMS

Coal-Fuel Oil
Building Material
All products sold are unqualifiedly guaranteed.
GRIFFITH-CONSUMERS COMPANY
General Office: 1319 G St., N.W., Washington
Metropolitan 4840
PLEASE MENTION THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.
New Summer Wash Fabrics
22c yard
Cool voiles . . . sheer lawns . . . soft batistes—just what you want for dainty summer frocks. You'll like the new monotone effects and the colorful patterns. And they're so reasonable in price you'll want several dress lengths!
PALAIS ROYAL—SECOND FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
How Much Are You Spending for Ice . . . ?
The Universal Electric Refrigerator
will save you money, time and trouble—and may be bought for as little as 18 cents a day. A new carload now on sale (fifth floor) at these same low prices at which we first introduced them.
$97.50 (Cash Price) —for the 3½ (net) cubic foot model. As little as $5.50 down, $5.50 a month.
Three Other Models, $125 to $175

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Operatic Crisis in Italy

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Naples

OPERA in Italy, as in other countries, is in a critical state. The crisis involves production and audiences, ideals and administrative powers. All that concerns operatic music in Italy today is obscured in a chaos of contradiction.

The first of the difficulties is the lack of a paying public. If you wish to fill the opera house with "paper" it is a simple matter; but if you desire to make an appeal to the public's purse in ratio to the demands of the public, then there will be no doubt as to the result—a deserted house.

The state and other administrative bodies make up for the loss of a paying public by subsidies, donations or subventions. This might be regarded as an official recognition of the value, or lack of value, of public taste. For if the judgment of the public were to be considered as correct there would be nothing to do but to close all the opera houses, as the public neither frequents them nor asks for them; it does not even pay the minimum necessary for their upkeep. It is a question not of peculiar conceptions of æsthetics, but merely of elementary economics.

The Claims of Art

In opposition, however, to this indication of the public's wish to abolish opera—which otherwise would defray its own expenses as in the past—there are the superior reasons of art itself. The opera must not fail. If the public shows no love for this noble form of art, that does not mean that social and cultural life should be deprived of it. That would be a sign of regression, a blot on the social life of today. There are other resources than the public, and in spite of everything, special factors intervene. Aid is invoked from public bodies, from institutions or the state. For opera must not die. The appeal is heard and opera lives on. For private enterprise and for the one-time impresario a public administrative body is substituted which runs the organization in the interests of the public with means taken directly, or indirectly, from the exchequer.

Musicians breathe again and build up illusions. There is to be a golden era for opera. The public has withdrawn itself and need no longer be considered. The dream of many an ardent idealist will now come to pass. Opera will be a field for art, disinterested, open to all artistic experiments—even if they be unsuccessful—just as it was at the time of the early Florentine masters of the seventeenth century, and of Monteverde's "Orpheus" and "Ariadne"; as it was, in fact, before that tempestuous year of 1637, when opera houses were opened to the public and started a confusion of tongues.

A Phantom Public

But this is not the case. Opera houses were certainly established in accordance with the higher ideals of art and culture and the state and public bodies provided the funds. But the deciding faculty was invariably represented by the outlook of an impresario—an impresario without a public. At one time the public had the right to demand recognition, for it was always there, always present with its tastes and demands, a public which wrote the history of opera in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a public none dared oppose. Should anyone disagree with it and indulge in dreams and fantasies beyond its range, impracticable at the time and contrary to social tendencies, he would be dubbed a Wagner and have to think about his own theater, a theater, however, which would not take the place of the one which society wanted and which was the mirror of its ideals.

Today that public does not exist and can therefore make no demands. That which is seen in the opera houses is a disgruntled but easy-going minority, which through the inertia of the daily round and a love of display, allows itself to drift there.

Yet this phantom, nonexistent public that does not attend theaters because it refuses to pay, and the very absence of which constituted the premise and basis of the new operatic organization which acts in the name of art and civilization, this problematic, unknown quantity, this rhetorical anachronism and absurd commonplace, still continues to be the abstract arbiter of the decisions and activities of opera.

The old impresario was the delegated administrator to the public taste, and with the disappearance of the one, the other ceased to exist. But they still live on in the imagination of the new administrators of opera, who have no idealistic outlook nor any practical reason for supplanting the former impresario.

In default of a guiding policy or any ideal heritage, there is an effort to cling to a public opinion which no longer exists, to illusory abstractions in the name of which commonplaces of other periods are invoked, and in which incompetence gives voice to judgment on artistic matters.

There is a risk that this crisis may prove irreparable. Two alternatives exist: Either the existing public is to be taken seriously and allowed to govern the situation according to its discretion—in which case opera would be self-supporting and the money now supplied by public bodies could be assigned to other purposes—or the public must be disregarded and we must make an end of invoking its shade with every rise of the curtain. The sacrifice of millions necessary to the upkeep of a respectable operatic season will be of greater profit in the field of artistic enterprise. Nor will there be any further need to talk of success, applause, recalls and all the other arguments which have more commercial than æsthetic value.

There has been a great flutter this year over a new opera produced at La Scala in Milan which met with general disapproval. Is there any wonder? Art is not made with masterpieces alone, but also with failures. In Italy today there is an attempt to maintain opera without a public and without art. This is to attempt the impossible.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

THE Gloucester Society of Artists is celebrating its tenth anniversary by enlarging its exhibiting space. For the last few years exhibitions in the Society's gallery have grown progressively more crowded, because of the increasing number of exhibitors, and the fact that each participant was permitted to show more than one work in oil. In addition to its expansion program, the Gloucester Society of Artists is limiting this year the number of oils to one for each exhibitor, thus relieving the walls of its main exhibition room.

Water colors, as in past exhibitions, occupy screens placed in the center of the large gallery, while small works of sculpture add variety.

In this first exhibition of the season one of the most interesting and unusual of the contributions comes from Martha Moore, sculptress. This artist, instead of adding to a long list of dancing nymphs or cavorting fauns, turns to fairy tales for her subject matter, thus providing herself with unhackneyed material virtually untouched by sculptors. There is humor in "The Fish and Frog Footmen" group, and humor coupled with a nice feeling for pageantry in the trumpeting figure of "The White Rabbit, Alice in Wonderland." More opportunity to reveal sculpturesque as opposed to decorative qualities is given, however, in "Mistress Mary Quite Contrary," in which the sculptress shows her ability to think in terms of realistic form simplification.

♪ ♪ ♪

These little bits of sculpture are the most imaginative of the works shown, and strike a gratifyingly new note.

Of the oils, "Interlocking Circles," by Marian T. MacIntosh, stands out as a composition in which realistic values are turned to personal poetic uses. Miss MacIntosh did not let nature do her thinking for her. Rather she found in nature a mood and movement in tune with her own sensibilities. Using gulls circling over foggy coast water, the painter produces a sense of graceful adagio rhythm.

The nearest approach to the abstract in the exhibition is a water color, "In the Kingdom of Radio," by A. B. McCutcheon, in which geometric swirls, spirals, diagonals and other geometric forms are worked into an intricate pattern.

As there are 103 painters contributing oils detailed discussion of the entries is impossible. As usual, there are many landscapes, portraits and still-life compositions. Purely imaginative compositions, however, are few and far between, while for juicy bits of painting one may stray from the main gallery into the new little side gallery, where thumb-box sketches are offered. Exhibitors, although allowed but one large oil, may contribute two sketches and one black-and-white.

Combining the imaginative and decorative one finds "The Epic Muse," by Mr. Charles Allan Winter, and, by the same artist, the little sketch "Vanity," posing a young warrior with peacock feathers on his helmet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Portraits range from the trite, through the realistic to the flamboyant. One may note Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's "Peter Piper's Shop," a realistic character treatment, in which the individual is revealed through his environment. Again coupling environment and character, with strong illustrative flavor, one finds "The Old Sap Gatherer," by Mr. H. Boylston Summer; while Mr. Alphonse J. Shelton in "La Bohémienne" attempts an ambitious canvas composed in varying degrees of red, but falling curiously between the stools of the painstakingly realistic—as in the rather oldish characterization of the costumed figure—and the explosive imagery of color. Perhaps the most telling of the character studies is the simple rendering of "The Old Printer," by Lucia D. Leffingwell.

Among the little pictures are to be found some of the most spontaneous bits in the exhibition. One should note the work of C. Allen Crosby, Hoyland B. Bettinger, Olive Bigelow, Emile A. Gruppe, Emil A. Kesler, J. Paddock and Anthony Thième. The latter, especially, possesses the ability to say in small compass as much as he reveals in his larger oil.

In the main gallery one may pick out a few well-handled still-life compositions, the most interesting of which comes from Omer Lassonde.

One wonders a little about Mr. Charles R. Emery, whose "Massachusetts Training Ship Nantucket" offers a careful, clear-cut study of nautical mechanics. Is the painter a seaman as well?

A sense of humor, almost generally lacking in the oils, is found in one ambitious composition of many figures, "The Bavarian Beer Garden," by Olive Bigelow. D. G.

New England Art of Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PARADOX. At the end of June, 1932, the only place in Boston where one may see modern paintings is The Museum of Fine Arts. During the season the museum has purchased 15 works by living painters, has exhibited the modern French pictures in a famous private collection, and now offers an exposition of works by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. This display has been augmented with works by outstanding American artists who represent elsewhere the ideals of these New Englanders.

Photograph by R. M. Shaw, Boston-The Christian Science Monitor

"St. Botolph Street—Noonday," by George Luks.

At this moment many an antagonist to the new modes will assert "It is all over; painters are getting back to normal ways again; modernism has failed." As one saunters in and out of the galleries he may be pleased and relieved with the aftermath of the storm. Yet is the storm really over or have we become accustomed somewhat to its asperities? Painters dwelling in the fastnesses of Concord or in the reaches of Provincetown seem to be exceedingly tenacious of their eccentricities. They insist upon seeking in their own way some new and more profound vision. Some have found it fruitless to persist with non-naturalistic rendering; yet others still battle against morphographic truth and go on mutilating, disintegrating and distorting the normal appearance of things.

These New Englanders would have benefited by yielding to the will of the majority. They have had to fight for the privilege of showing their works and when they do exhibit they are thwarted by the disagreeable reception of the public. But they are dauntless. They paint on. They paint better, with firmer conviction, and with obvious progress each season. A general survey will indicate that their freedom has not been a picnic but that they have worked assiduously toward a new logic in the use of color, toward more significant abstraction, toward greater emphasis upon fewer essentials. Color becomes a richer instrument in their hands, form has come to mean something more significant than three-dimensional measure.

It remains to be seen whether New England will make as pertinent a contribution to American painting in oils as it has in aquarelles. In the meantime, it is gratifying to see that the non-academic group exists and that there is a wholesome struggle among the varying factions.

The visiting painters make an impressive list; indeed, they tend to dwarf somewhat the New England contribution. Such well-known painters as Messrs. Edward Hopper, Bernard Karfiol and George Luks are present. Going from canvas to canvas one's confidence in the progress of American art increases. Here is craftsmanship of the first order. No two hold the same point of view; none leans heavily upon foreign influences. If here and there we discover a dabbler in paint whose facility may be deceiving, there are enough painters with sound skill and ideas to balance.

At present it is the kaleidoscopic character that is outstanding in such a display, the complete independence of each performer. No two will agree upon a palette, no two seem to feel quite the same way about what determines beauty. Mr. Romano maintains a grisaille effect by keeping all tones whitish; Mr. Levinson achieves the sheerest modulations of color; Mr. Karfiol dwells upon a line melody, while Mr. Stuart Davis veers off toward abstract patterns. Others contribute, each in his way, to wit, Messrs. Eugene Speicher, Walt Kuhn and Jonas Lie.

Another group turns toward the dramatic significance of certain episodes; performing both as painters and as satirists, they make a noteworthy contribution. Outstanding is Mr. Irwin Hoffman's "Soup Kitchen," painted with an intensity which gains not alone from the subject but by the sensitive modeling of the lumpy figures. Messrs. Allison Oglesby and Edmund Archer have contributed similar moving subjects.

To complete the display there have been invited works by the young Mr. Roerich, made in the decorative, scenic style, Jonas Lie and Alexander Brook. In the miscellany there may be works to please and to offend a particular taste. The onlooker may be bewildered by the mixture of sentimentality and cold detachment. But diversity is the outstanding characteristic of contemporary art in America. No clear view can be presented because the course taken by groups and individuals has been erratic. No line has been drawn effectively between factions, nor has anyone drawn up rules by which the artists should be judged.

Eventually there will be a selection; for the time we can do no more than encourage the most promising talents. We may also encourage such displays as this one, for they help artists to consolidate, and to relinquish that isolation that has been disastrous. DOROTHY ADLOW.

A Painter and His Style

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

A PAINTER'S style, like his face, alters as the years pass; both undergo marked changes while remaining recognizably his. Mr. Ernest Lawson expressed this opinion in the course of a talk in his studio recently. His visitor had long admired this artist's ability to retain the luminist effects worked out by the impressionists without losing the form that was all but forgotten by Monet and his school at the height of their investigation of colored light, and the refractions of tones.

From France, Monet's message was carried to the United States by Theodore Robinson, who, happily, was no copyist. Understanding the aims of Monet, and understanding, too, that an artist finally must express himself more than he reflects his teacher, Robinson proved to be a sound influence upon changing art modes in America. Twachtman made impressionism his own and evolved a style that is still growing in esteem today, 30 years after his passing. Other men to emerge in the new movement included Messrs. Weir, Hassam, Metcalf, Garber, Spencer, Reid, Frieseke, Miller and Lawson. All these men received directly from impressionism the impulse for the best work they were to do.

Today impressionism is seen to have been, in its purity, a renovating and vitalizing influence. How far a painter may evolve, with a Monet or a Pissaro example as a starting point, was evident to Mr. Lawson's visitor. For standing beside one of his latest pictures, a strong and subtly handsome composition made out of the unpromising materials of a deserted mining section in Colorado, stood a tonal river scene, with three graceful, girlish figures in pink providing warm notes in a cool and misty dell. The latter picture, done a good many years ago, had all the color indications, in a softer gamut, that are evident in the artist's more dramatic work of today.

In Colorado

It was his teaching sojourn in Colorado, Mr. Lawson says, that brought a needed sharper note into his painting. There, in the face of the overwhelming masses and weights of the mountains of rock, he felt impelled to increase the contrasts between lights and darks, bringing out the form emphasis that he had always felt but had often refrained from expressing. Such was the force of a tradition, for the impressionists were at first so concerned about light that shade was almost dispensed with in paintings that were unbroken webbings of luminosity. But this mountainside picture, made in Cripple Creek, represents an assimilation of the impressionist message, as well as a solid feeling for the dramatic oppositions and musical connotations implicit in an individual and mature use of color in terms of composition.

The painting falls into four general planes of distance, with the violet notes in the foreground made up of patches of shadow, where the rock drops off steeply and hence receives a lesser amount of light from the sky. In the middle distance, still ascending, is a broad band, generally greenish in hue, derived from the hue of some outcropping of ore. Now the peak rises sharply to its crest in a climax of warm notes of color, with a glint of sunlight slashed across the top for accent to remind us that the picture part is painted almost entirely with a gamut of shadow. Finally, the blue sky for the fourth plane of light.

Color Orchestration

In this canvas is manifest Mr. Lawson's pleasure in the discovery of grace notes of color, harmoniously scattered through the composition, and the richness of variety within a hue that he uses to enliven a broad tonal passage. It was a good many years ago that James Huneker remarked during one of his studio calls upon Mr. Lawson: "Your color is musical but lacks orchestration." Although the painter knew that the essayist was talking in terms of music rather than painting, he felt that the remark contained a clue that would be useful in his search for completeness of expression. And so it proved. Mr. Lawson has found working parallels in his painting to the effects of music composition. Persons who have attended the Academy shows for some years past have noticed how his style has increased in richness of content and at the same time has taken on forcefulness.

"During one phase of my work I sought the color effects I was so fond of by simply piling on the paint. Now I find that there are subtler ways of attaining the same ends, ways that leave the observer less conscious of sheer paint. Color with me has always been a matter of emotion. Of late years I have let myself go and painted things as I felt them. Thus a curving street on a hill in upper Manhattan appealed to me strongly because of the two great walls formed by the bank of apartment houses on each side of the thoroughfare. I put only occasional window indications into those masses, so as not to break the mass effect of a canyon built by man."

The Artist's Need

Some sort of interpretation of this sort will appear in any picture which contains a contribution by the artist to his subject. Such a picture is proof that it was inspired but not dictated by the subject. Nature in its more picturesque manifestations is not good material for the artist for the reason that the subject imposes upon him, leaving him nothing to add, and keeping him on the plane of an imitator. Whistler has been credited with opening the eyes of British artists to the beauty of the Thames water front at a time when it was the custom of painters to go up the river in search of ready-made pictorial scenes which contained no elements of ugliness that needed artistic transmutation.

When the site was being made ready in New York for the Pennsylvania Station, Mr. Lawson was struck by the compositional possibilities of the excavation activities of the cranes, shovels, motor lorries, and men at manual labor. Some painters of the time called the picture ugly because of disheveled subject. Others liked its design. "Now everybody paints that sort of subject," Mr. Lawson remarked, always genial.

He can speak with appreciation of a westerner's warning that the bare, rocky sides of the Colorado mountains would be too brutal as material if something in the nature of human reminiscence was not implied. This Mr. Lawson found to be true, and so in the mountain scene described in one of the forgoing paragraphs a high note is provided among the misty greens of the middle distance by the darker green of the shack standing at the mouth of one of the abandoned mining shafts.

"Even a rusty tomato tin will help to supply human interest to a scene empty of human activity," he said. "That mine was named 'The Last Dollar.' I was unable to paint in the Garden of the Gods. Nature has the artist floored there. The forms are too well known to be altered in the interests of composition, even if one felt any desire to change them. No, the too picturesque scene defeats the artist's need to add something of himself to his subject."

From Mount Holyoke Playshop

Playshop Laboratory Plays. Published by the Playshop Laboratory, Department of English Literature and Drama, Mount Holyoke College, So. Hadley, Mass. $1.35.

IN SETTING forth a plastic method of conducting a laboratory drama course, this collection of four playlets and an introduction constitutes a definite contribution to contemporary theater studies. Even the word "method" is not plastic enough to be applied to the course conducted by Miss Jeanette Marks at Mount Holyoke College. Perhaps the word "approach" would do as a label.

In the introduction we are told that "there are no lectures on theory in Playshop, no rules of thumb, no musts and must nots. Thus the creation and the production of a play remain plastic. At the beginning of the year Miss Marks reads without comment a list of 16 key words for the playwriting. These are: plastic, characters (essential and auxiliary), preparation (physical and psychic for both action and character), development (organic unity), framing-in the play, economy, conflict, struggle, progress, suspense, surprise, tension, retardation, crisis (and crises), climax, audience. At the end of the year these words are read once more without comment; the members of the group find that the words have clothed themselves with meaning that has been gained by experience."

The introduction further gives a detailed account of the collaborative process each play goes through from the time the theme is first discussed until it is acted for an audience. The students participate in every phase of this collaboration, in laboratory fashion. Miss Marks initiated her first playwriting class at Mount Holyoke in 1916, and regular productions have been made since 1923. Five years later funds were raised for a laboratory theater on the campus, designed by Miss Marks. This is the Playshop, seating 133, and fully equipped, even to possessing cement dome or cupola horizon upon which may be projected light mixtures for atmospheric effects.

"Curtain Does Not Fall"

Indicative of the objective in the Playshop Laboratory is this closing paragraph of the introduction by "L. B. W.," presumably Mr. Lawrence B. Wallis, assistant to Miss Marks in playwriting: ". . . something of the romance of group creation goes forth with each member of the group. It will go out into the world with them. It will carry several of them into the theater—perhaps one or two onto the stage. It will cause many of them to support loyally the little theaters in their churches and their home communities. Some will take a trained amateur's part in these productions; several will write for them. Others will carry much of Playshop into their coaching of high school plays. All will appreciate more clearly what makes a play an artistic whole. The curtain does not fall on Playshop."

A playlet by Miss Marks, written in collaboration with Miss Maxine McBride, "The Three Wise Men and the Star," is a successful essay in the vein of the English provincial morality plays of the sixteenth century, offering naïveté and bucolic horseplay in balance with the simple solemnity of churchly piety and neo-medieval poesy. "The Vest Pocket Standby," by Miss Eleanore Price, satirizes militarism in an oddly pointed bit of symbolism worked out with dolls representing army officers for the most part. These officers can pursue their profession of directing privates in battle only if kept going by the nurse, who winds up their clockworks at intervals. Humor and pathos in terms of fantasy are carried by the incidents, until the close when the nurse decides that she is tired of winding dolls for war.

"Bridges," by Miss Viola Jordan, in two scenes, poses the mixed marriage problem as it affects Jews. In the first scene Jediah, a young Jew of long ago, listens to the exhortation of Nehemiam and gives up thought of wedding Zelthai, a young Moabitess. In the second scene, laid in the Brooklyn waterfront of today, a young Jewish bridgeworker disregards parental and religious pleas and chooses to marry a Gentile, who offers a vision of a future civilization in which traditional racial barriers will be forgotten. A rabbi offers the bridge as a symbol of the youth's duty to help build the New Jerusalem, with no place in the makeup of that bridge for Jews who consort with other races. With a silhouette of Brooklyn Bridge and of some of the Manhattan buildings in the background, the setting for the second scene is illustrated in color in the frontispiece. A foreground unit, consisting of an arch, pylons and platforms, is adaptable to representing both a portal in the wall of Jerusalem and a gate to a factory.

Pirandellian Mood

"The Bowl of Rice" would seem to be quite in the vein of the fantastic and mystical plays that Mr. Stuart Walker used to present in halls, with the plays of Lord Dunsany dominating the repertory. This playlet, set in a Chinese city during a military revolt, makes use of a superstitious motive to bring out the human notes in their fullness in a little group consisting of a sightless man, a beggar, a street singer and his two children, and a soldier. Briefly there is seen the figure of a mysterious girl who gave the beggar a bowl of rice that affected him and all the others who partook of it in ways they could not understand. The theme is never resolved to its actualities, and so holds to a sort of Pirandellian mood.

One who has not seen these pieces in performance would be discreet to refrain from comment upon their actable qualities. Plainly they were designed for acting purposes primarily and so are not to be judged by any reading test, apart from the playlet on which Miss Marks collaborated. That, while it would reach completion only in performance, carries a special flavor in its convincing recapture of pre-Shakespearean wordings that merit tasting on their own account.

E. C. S.

Art in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The majority of modern painters in Spain still adhere to convention and tradition. It is not surprising, therefore, that 23 canvases of imagination and originality shown recently in the salon of the Madrid Biblioteca by M. R. Orgaz, a young painter of the advanced school, caused a stir.

The object of this painter is to convey a swift and comprehensive imaginative survey of some isolated moment in history. This he achieves by the introduction of symbolical figures or objects on a large canvas washed with the mauves and yellows and greens of luminous skies and seas. One of the pictures represents the configuration of Spain with a thin line of Roman soldiers crossing the "bridge" of the Pyrenees into the peninsula. It is called "The Conquest of Spain by the Romans."

Silence Into Sound

Music in American Life. Present and Future, by Augustus Delafield Zanzig, with foreword by Daniel Gregory Mason. New York: Oxford University Press, $3.50.

Whoever wants to make sound in organized fashion, should first secure a silent environment. That seems, from the observation and experience of Mr. Zanzig, to be how the problem stands with musical gatherings, more especially popular ones. Singers and players, if they are to express themselves effectively, must have quiet surroundings. Tone, it appears, is not a reducing of existing noises to order, as some of our modern composers would have us believe; nor is it an overcoming of clamor with mirthful melody. Rather, it consists in bringing something good to hear out of the abodes of stillness, where they may be found.

Why, then, this volume of 560 pages on music in the tumult and clatter which we know as American life? Evidently, from an explanation on the title page, because the officers of the National Recreation Association desired a record of what is being attempted against the odds, and asked Mr. Zanzig to prepare it. Necessarily the book, from introduction to postlude, must beg the question, and in its 19 chapters, some longer and some shorter, must discuss that which can never be.

What makes the whole matter worse, America is resonant with choirs, orchestras and bands performing here, there and everywhere, in schools, settlements and institutions or all kinds. Turn in what direction you will, somebody is causing a disturbance of one kind or another with voice or instrument. The word of the author for that; he has traveled, we must suppose from the facts which he presents, the country over, and he seems not to have struck a place yet where there is escape from fiddle-dee-dee, rub-a-dub and tum-tum.

But really, the desired and required calm for the making of music is not a quest. On the contrary, it is a discipline. A sociologist, Mr. Zanzig holds the idea that things have been and will be accomplished in organized sound by those who stand at the head and assume direction. His Chapter VII, on "Leadership, Its Kinds, Methods, Sources and Costs," is the kernel of the book. W. P. T.

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The first performance of Rossini's "Barber" on Saturday, May 7, at Her Majesty's was a success. Lina Paliughi, the young Italian-American coloratura soprano, sang beautifully the music of Rosina. Apollo Granforte was the Figaro; Primo Montanari, Count Almaviva; Michele Fiore, Bartolo, and Albino Marone, Basilio. Signor Emilio Rossi is accomplishing wonders with the Australian orchestra.

Miss Winifred Burston's first recital on the double-keyboard Bechstein small grand piano at the Conservatorium on May 10 drew a large audience which included many pianists. The breadth and volume of the organ-like effects in the opening chord passage of the Handel Chaconne and in the Prelude in D minor of Chopin proved that the instrument is capable of far greater sonority and richness in tonal colorings than the ordinary piano. Chopin's B flat minor Sonata was given with a fullness of tone surprising in a small grand piano. The upper keyboard simplified the technical difficulties to some extent by bringing the higher ranges of the piano immediately under the hand.

These Adaptations

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

THERE are said to be only 12 different stories in the world. This theory of the paucity of original plots seems to be confirmed by a number of plays recently seen in London which are adaptations of novels, and the equally large number of films based on either novels or plays. On the one hand, we have had stage versions of novels by Mary Webb and Evelyn Waugh, as well as an adaptation of the Book of Tobit; and on the other, screen renderings of "Arrowsmith" and "Vanity Fair," "The First Mrs. Fraser" and "Down Our Street."

Mr. J. B. Priestley—in spite of the fact that last year a stage version of "The Good Companions" had a long run in London—feels that this is all wrong. Just before the production of his very ingenious play, "Dangerous Corner," he told me that in his opinion the drama and the novel were radically different art forms, and that a translation from the one to the other could never be really satisfactory. Thus, although he has just finished a new novel, the scene of which is in the South Seas, and has completed the second act of another play, there is no connection or similarity between them. The play, a comedy, is propagandist in intention. Mr. Priestley is an ardent supporter of the cause of peace. At the same time he does not think that some supporters of the cause of peace show very much wisdom. They endeavor to insure permanent stability by making war horrible; Mr. Priestley is convinced that the more effective way is to make war ridiculous. Dickens swept away Mr. Squeers, not by denouncing, but by laughing at him. The new Priestley play, therefore, will be a satire on war. A middle-European country, invaded by another, offers no resistance; and the invaders find to their chagrin that it takes two to make a fight.

But to return to the subject of adaptations. Whatever Mr. Priestley thinks of them, adaptations no doubt will continue to be made; and it is therefore desirable that they should be made well. When Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies was appearing recently in "Precious Bane," taken from Mary Webb's novel of the same name, I asked her whether she thought that the adapter's first duty was to give an accurate impression of the book he was dealing with, or whether, his primary aim being to write a good drama, he should be at liberty to play ducks and drakes with the original story whenever it suited his purpose. Miss Davies inclined in theory to the later view; but in practice she says that the former will probably prevail, because the audience, having come to the play at least partly because it knows the book, always feels annoyed with any considerable deviations from the story, even if they are improvements, from the dramatic standpoint.

The freedom of action of the stage adaptor is therefore limited. Not so that of the adaptor for the screen. Screen audiences are not worried by deviations from the plots of novels, for the reason that screen audiences in general have not read them. It is the talkie that sends them to the book, not the other way round. If the film version of "Vanity Fair" differs from Thackeray's novel, it will be the novel, not the film, that will come in for criticism. This absolute liberty to think only of screen necessities, unhampered by any extraneous loyalty to the original author, furnishes the film worker with a magnificent opportunity to concentrate on film values. It is, however, an opportunity seldom taken. Alterations from the work on which the film is based are frequent enough, but they are almost invariably alterations that cheapen and vulgarize the original inspiration, not changes that arise logically out of the necessities of the screen medium.

Unclassified

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PICCADILLY THEATER — The Repertory Players present "Blood Royal," a comedy-drama by Eric Forbes Boyd. Produced June 12, 1932; Saville Theater —"Tell Her the Truth," a play with tunes. Based on the play, "Nothing But the Truth," by James Montgomery. Adaptation and Lyrics by R. P. Weston and Bert Lee. Music by Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge. Presented by Jack Waller, June 14, 1932.

"Blood Royal" and "Tell Her the Truth" are two highly diverting entertainments. Curiously enough, neither of them belongs to any clearly defined theatrical category. "Blood Royal" is almost a farce, with moments of melodrama; and "Tell Her the Truth" would be a musical comedy were it not that it has very few songs, and no chorus.

In "Blood Royal" we meet a timid but amiable young man named Hugo Elliot, whose friends are running him for the crown of Peronia. Much against his will Hugo gets involved with his great rival, Prince Gaspard, in a duel from which he emerges in safety by wearing a patent body belt from which bullets harmlessly rebound. The note of satire on the romantic conventions here sounded Mr. Boyd strikes again and again throughout his most amusing play with zest and precision. "Blood Royal" kept its audience in laughter throughout, in spite of its being miscast in the vital part of Hugo Elliot. Mr. Richard Bird, who played Hugo, is one of the best actors in London in his own particular line. But his performance in "Blood Royal" indicated that he plays the fool with difficulty.

"Blood Royal," however, is anything but a one-man show. In Miggs, the socialistic butler, and intimate friend of Hugo, Mr. Boyd has invented a character of excellent humor, whose wit fulfills itself in the ordinary ideas and phraseology of his class. Mr. Ernest Jay took this part with a restraint and discretion that were exactly right.

It is one of the paradoxes of the theater that the last triumph of the really great comedian is the capacity to make his audience cry. That capacity is the supreme distinction of Chaplin; it is the sign manual of Grock. And it is present in abundant degree in Mr. Bobby Howes, who is the principal player in "Tell Her the Truth." Although this play belongs more or less to the category of musical comedy, in which one hardly expects to find first-rate acting, we cannot remember to have seen in the last year another performance that provokes so irresistibly as does that of Mr. Howes in the part of Bobbie in this piece that thrill which is, as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch would probably acknowledge, the inevitable effect of great acting no less than of great literature. In two scenes in "Tell Her the Truth" Mr. Howes attains to the summit of comedy acting, for at precisely the same moment he contrives to touch the heart and to split the sides.

A Dostoevsky Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Second Art Theater has succeeded in presenting Fyodor Dostoevsky in an unusual light by producing a sentimental stage adaptation of one of his earlier works, "The Insulted and the Injured."

Here one has all the figures of old-fashioned melodrama: the poor but honorable young hero, his charming but deceived sweetheart, her embittered and implacable father, her rascally aristocratic lover. And the play reaches a climax of which Dickens might have been capable in his ultra-sentimental moments. An orphaned girl, by her artless recital of a similar tragedy in her own family, brings about a whole-hearted reconciliation between father and daughter, and then passes away herself.

Anything more out of harmony with the rather consciously "hard-boiled" Communist attitude toward life could scarcely be imagined, and the play has had a cool press reception, although the hero was given a revolutionary coloring, while the aristocratic origin of the villains was severely exposed. What is surprising is that the audience gives every sign of enjoying the play and is visibly affected by the old-fashioned ending.

So many contemporary Soviet plays are mere dehumanized representations of the Five-Year Plan on the stage that the Russian theater goer, hungry for sentiment, is apparently ready to swallow sentimentality.

Miss Katharine Cornell has the American rights to a drama about the Brontë sisters by Miss Clemence Dane.

AUSTIN
Organ Company
HARTFORD, CONN.
DESIGNERS and Builders of Pipe Organs of the Finest Quality and Character.

CHURCH ORGANS
A proud record of over 100 years is at Your command
Builders of the Organ in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston
Hook & Hastings Co.
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS KENDAL GREEN MASS.
New York, Philadelphia, Asheville, N. C.

A SKINNER ORGAN
is always a source of pride to the purchaser
AEOLIAN-SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

EDUCATIONAL

Wycliffe College Distinctions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, Gloucestershire, was founded as a private school by G. W. Sibley 50 years ago, and in 1931 it was placed on a permanent foundation as an incorporated school by the generosity of Old Boys and friends. Mr. Sibley chose the name Wycliffe to emphasize the spirit of fearless independence of religious thought which he hoped would characterize the school. Education in England has tended to develop along strongly sectarian lines; Wycliffe early sought to break away from this tradition, full liberty of worship being given.

The plan works harmoniously, and to quote a pamphlet recently issued by the school, "Boys judge each other by personal merit and not by ecclesiastical labels, and in our opinion it is a real advantage that a school, by its admixture of creeds, should mirror the larger world."

In other directions also Wycliffe College has developed it own distinctive attitude toward the problems which confront boys' schools. Thirty-five years ago a League of Honor was established, somewhat akin to the Courts of Honor now found in the Scout movement. So complete a break with the older code, under cover of which bullying and vice might flourish and nothing be said or known, provoked opposition at first, but the boys soon came to regard the safeguarding of decency and kindliness toward younger boys and animals as being as much their natural task as the maintenance of a reputation on the sports field. The result has been the disappearance of profanity and sex-talk, and in the words of a report made by the board of education "a spirit of friendliness, happiness and freedom prevails throughout the school." Not only the masters and prefects, but also the rank and file of the boys are resolute to guard the good things committed to their trust.

There is a tendency at English schools to insist on most rigid participation in compulsory games. For many years Wycliffe has tried to provide variety in outdoor occupation, and today tennis, riding, cycling, boating, swimming, farming and Scout activities exist side by side with the regular school games. This has not prevented the school from turning out a number of first-class cricketers and in producing during the last season one of the best school Rugby teams in the country, although the number of boys is relatively small.

When the writer first visited Wycliffe some 16 years ago, he at once recognized a spirit of friendliness there which was new to him. The tendency at the public schools is for a newcomer to be regarded with suspicion and for rigid barriers to be erected between boys of different ages and houses. Social exclusiveness is the order of the day. A great deal has been done to induce the opposite atmosphere at the college, and in the writer's opinion this very largely accounts for the uniform success of its pupils in after life. They leave school unafraid, frankly interested in their fellow men—even in foreigners, who are welcomed as guests at the school—and expecting friendship. A debating society which has met nearly every week for 50 years, annual camps in many parts of the country, and frequent school tours abroad under rough and ready conditions, have helped to develop this wide sympathy.

By an ingenious arrangement devised by two masters, the school has been able to foster a wide range of hobbies without interfering with school work. The evening is divided into half hour periods, and preparation goes on under supervision throughout, but each boy has only to attend four periods of preparation of his own choice. During the other periods he can devote himself to organized activities which are going on simultaneously according to a program arranged early in the term. In this way he can indulge in many forms of music, debating, dramatics, carpentry, book binding, boot-making, gymnasium, boxing, art, foreign literature, photography, and Scouting, and he is also prevented from having any time to waste. There is a particularly strong musical tradition in the school, and the dramatic societies reach a high level of acting.

The re-foundation and endowment of the school were made possible by the warm and friendly relations it has maintained with its parents and Old Boys, and it has undoubtedly won itself a permanent place in the national life, and even in that of the Empire, for many of its boys come from overseas, and the proportion of those who emigrate is large.

G. F. T.

About Verbs

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most frequent mistakes made in the use of verbs results from a confusion between the past tense and the past participle. For example, drank is the past tense of the verb drink; drunk is the past participle. The past is always used in its simple form without auxiliaries or helping verbs; the past participle, on the contrary, is used in combination with the auxiliaries has, have, had, is, was, and others. She drank a glass of water; she has (or had) drunk a glass of water.

There is no difficulty with the regular verbs; that is, those that form their past tense and past participle by adding d or ed to the present; as, I walked, I have (or had) walked; they move, they have (or had) moved.

The following list includes some of the irregular verbs that usually need watching. Remember that the third form, the past participle, is preceded by some auxiliary, such as have, had, was, am, and so on.

Present	Past	Past Participle
drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
swim	swam	swum
run	ran	run
come	came	come
freeze	froze	frozen
lie	lay	lain
lay	laid	laid
sit	sat	sat
set	set	set

If you are inclined to use any of these incorrectly, it will be well to drill in this way: I begin, I began, I have begun, etc. Lie and lay seem to be perennial stumblingblocks; to take them in this way may be found helpful: I lie down, I lay down, I have lain down; but, I lay it down, I laid it down, I have laid it down; for with lay, laid, there must always be something that is laid or put. Notice, too, that the present tense of lay is the same as the past of lie: I lay it down now, I lay down yesterday.

Sit and sat may be taken similarly: I sit here, I sat here, I have sat here; but, I set it here now, I set it here yesterday, I have set it here.

For the forms of verbs not given in our list, the dictionary will give the needed help. In Webster, the forms appear thus: go; pret. went; p.p. gone. The abbreviation pret. means preterite, or past, while p.p. stands for past participle.

We have said that the past participle is accompanied by some helping word or auxiliary, but, it should be added—not always. There is one way in which the past participle is used without the auxiliary, namely, as an adjective modifying some noun, as in these two sentences: "The oratorio, *sung* by a thousand voices, was magnificent; The letter, *written* years ago, was well preserved.

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION OF THE WEST ADAPTED TO FAR EAST AT KULOU EXPERIMENTAL KINDERGARTEN, NANKING, CHINA

Founded by Prof. H. C. Chen, who is a lover of children, and who has degrees from Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities. While most of the children are Chinese, there are likely to be Japanese, French, American and others included. The boys and girls learn much on the spacious playgrounds, and in the flower and vegetable gardens. They have pet animals, sing and dance, play instruments, enact little plays, and are withal true modern kindergartners. Their older brothers constitute a modern grade school.

Just a Teacher in Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hibbing, Minn.

ONE may not expect a "messenger of good will" to be a school-teacher, yet here is one who has accomplished much. To the circle of her acquaintances the name of Fräulein Anna Saupe stands for a keen interest in Germany and her people.

Last September this quiet, modest little woman appeared in the Junior College of Hibbing as teacher of foreign languages. It was of no concern to her whether she was given classes in the German language, for she spoke several languages fluently. An Oxford student, her English was faultless. Strange as it may seem, most of her classes were French, there being only one in German, and an outside class in German conversation.

As time passed, students and townspeople alike began to be unusually interested in Fräulein Saupe, and were eager to become better acquainted with her.

Inconspicuous in her dress, quiet and unobtrusive in manner, she was exceptionally gracious to meet, and at social gatherings this clever little woman was the center of interest. Not only did Fräulein Saupe's cordiality and ability to adapt herself to any situation win friends, but her thoughtfulness and kindliness were unusual.

She became close friends with some elderly German ladies who lived in the community, and would often talk with them in their own language, telling stories, showing pictures and describing scenes in the fatherland.

The holiday season was approaching, and the Hibbing branch of the American Association of University Women was preparing for its annual Christmas dinner. What could have been more appropriate than a talk by Fräulein Saupe on "Christmas Customs in Germany." It was characteristic of this newly found friends that she should offer to arrange the decorations, that there might be a real German background for the talk she was to give. Straight from Berlin came tiny fiddlers and other figures to adorn the tables. Christmas carols were sung in German, and Fräulein Saupe's description of the Christmas customs, dating from ancient time to the present, was so vivid that one almost felt that he had spent this holiday in the land of its birth.

Fräulein Saupe, herself a member of the International Federation of University Women, had by this talk strengthened the bond between women in America and their neighbors across the sea.

The salaries paid to exchange teachers are paid by the country from which they come. For this reason, careful planning is necessary by the exchange teacher to manage her finances.

Wishing to see as much of the United States as possible during the year, Fräulein Saupe was able to take advantage of one of the tours to Florida. "It was on this trip," as she relates it, "that I was sitting in the tropical sunshine, at Miami Beach, when suddenly I heard the voice of my beloved v[illegible]indenburg." Fräulein Saupe had not known that there was to be a radio talk that day by President von Hindenburg.

Not only have there been talks before luncheon clubs, women's clubs, American Legion auxiliaries, student and factulty organizations in Hibbing, but organizations all over the iron range have invited this little woman to speak to them. She has always responded graciously and willingly, even when it was difficult.

On one occasion, shortly after her arrival in Hibbing, Fräulein Saupe was being entertained at a summer cottage over the week-end. Suddenly she exclaimed, "Oh, I am so un-American. I do not even powder my nose." We tried to explain to her that to be so thoroughly natural was a great credit to her, and that a powderless complexion was to be admired.

After hearing her story of all she went through during the war, her loss of family, and so on, one would naturally think that these experiences, added to conditions in her homeland, might tend to make this little woman gloomy or bitter. Quite the contrary is true, for she is the life of her group always and her sunny smile is contagious.

Is it strange, then, that such a representative of the German people, revealing their dauntless courage, mingling with the people of a community as Fräulein Saupe has done this year, fosters good will between nations?

As a late American philanthropist has said, "What we have is what we share."

Surely Fräulein Saupe has done this, and as she goes back to her fatherland she will leave behind her none but pleasant memories, while she will carry with her not "good-bys" but "auf wiedershen."

L. C. S.

Dew on the Grass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE summer morning, many years ago, a little girl and her mother stood in the graveled walk which divided two broad expanses of moss-green lawn, watching the party of friends who had gathered next door, ready for an all-day trip to the mountains.

It was all very exciting—the span of horses eager for the start; the long, springy buckboard full of laughing grown-ups, with a few children tucked in, too; the enticing baskets and the great round watermelons just visible under the back seat! How that little girl wished that she and her parents were going! Usually they were members of this lively group, but this time it had been impossible for them to go.

"I know you are going to have a perfect day," the mother called cheerfully to her friends. "The sun rose in a mist, and there are cobwebs on the grass—those signs never fail!"

The child marveled. She knew how her mother loved the woods and hills, how keenly she enjoyed a holiday; how could she seem so happy when she really was longing to go on the picnic?

With more laughter and gay talk, the party started off, and soon the buckboard disappeared down the dusty road. The mother and the little girl turned back toward the house and the uneventful day ahead of them. Were there tears in Mother's eyes, too? thought the child.

The early mist was all gone now, and the sun shone out in full glory. A sweet, cool breeze strayed across the lawns.

"Peggy," said the mother suddenly, "stoop down here, like this, and look straight across the tips of the grass. What do you see?"

The child followed the pointing finger with curious eyes. What was there to see but just grass?

"Look closely, dear," insisted the mother.

Peggy looked, and then she saw. It was a phenomenon common enough, to be sure, but one which she, like so many grown-ups, had always taken for granted, thereby missing its full splendor.

"I see," she cried. "It's rubies, and emeralds, and all colors of sparklers, one on each blade of grass!"

For a long time they crouched there in the path, watching this marvelous display of light and color. Then the magic droplets were absorbed by a hot and thirsty sun.

Peggy, now the mother of tall sons and daughters, has never forgotten that morning. The incident, slight though it seems, was one of many through which her mother taught her cheerfulness in the face of disappointment, the infinite possibilities of finding beauty and happiness in even the humble grass, and other valuable lessons. It is but one scene in her memory of a happy childhood, with parents who instructed through example rather than precept, always mindful of the value of individual thought and observation.

Two Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pistols

WHAT a perfect day for Willie's birthday, six years old and a party, too. Yes, and presents piled by his place. What is this near Willie's plate? Oh, a shiny new revolver and a belt with real bullets; no, they are not real bullets, but wooden ones, yet how real they look and how proud Willie is. A man at last! Daddy is proud too, and it was clever of Mother to have thought of such a thrilling gift. So Willie and his little friends play hold-up and robber the rest of the day and for many days to come.

In Willie's heart a secret ambition is growing. Perhaps, when he is 12 years old, his mother will give him a real gun. She doesn't, however. But it doesn't really matter, for Willie, or "Bill," as he is now called, found his Dad's old revolver up on the closet shelf. Bill just borrows it and by keeping it out of sight, he is not annoyed with questions from the family. The more sheltered boys in the neighborhood are not playing with Bill, for they have been told that respectable boys do not carry guns. But, who cares? There are plenty of others boys to be found, who have always had guns. So Bill is not lonely. Of course, these boys do get into several scrapes, fights, and other destructive problems, that are always arising, but they are usually got out of, for the gang are really "good fellows" and they all stick together pretty well.

But now Bill is a man hiding at home, and little Willie Jones Jr. wonders why Dad is so nervous. Willie is a proud boy with a small play pistol just like Daddy's big one.

There's a knock at the door; two men enter and ask for Bill Jones, and they put something on his wrists. Why, they are taking Daddy away!

The news boys are calling, "The Daily Times! All about the corner store murder!"

Building Blocks

SIX little boys in their "very best" gather at the home of Bobby Smith on a rainy day in early spring. Of course it is Bobby's birthday, and Mother has planned a surprise, a birthday party for Bobby, and by his plate is a large package. What can it be? Building blocks! "Look, fellows, we can have a dandy time this afternoon." And didn't they, though? There were enough blocks for all the children to build at once. Blocks of red, green, blue, and white; blocks shaped like roofs; long blocks and short blocks; in fact, about every kind of a block a boy could wish for. What a happy day was had! A great deal learned too, for in each little heart was planted the desire to construct, to build, to create something.

Especially was Bobby eager to build more colorful things than ever before, for in all his six little years hadn't his tender Mother encouraged, praised and guided his thoughts along constructing lines? Instead of little soldiers, Bobby had paints; instead of guns, automobiles were to be constructed, until, at the age of 6, Bobby was quite ready for the fine blocks. At 12 Bobby was building his own dog house, his own coaster, and other toys that a normal boy at that age enjoys.

Bobby is now Mr. Robert Smith, leading architect and builder in his city, while little Bobby Jr. has his little blocks and builds his "sky-scrapers" just like Daddy's.

COEDUCATIONAL
Australia
Huntingtower
MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
Day & Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
France
PARIS, FRANCE
PARIS COLLEGE MONTMORENCY
Junior College and finishing school for 25 girls. Beautiful residence — French atmosphere — Travels — Social Life — Sorbonne.
Mme. Perrier, 15 rue Henri Heine, Paris (16ème)

BOYS' SCHOOLS
Switzerland
DR. SCHMIDT'S
Boarding School for Boys
above ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND
Directors—Dr. Lusser, Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Gademann
Preparation for Universities, Technical High School, Academy of Commerce, Modern Languages. The only Swiss Private School having German Courses under Government auspices with governmental certificate. Sports. 2500 feet above sea. Prospectus. Boys may attend Christian Science church if desired.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Chamblandes, LAUSANNE
"LE MANOIR"
Boarding School for girls from 14 years of age. Sound education in wholesome, cheerful surroundings. Pupils prepared for examinations (Matriculation, College Board Entrance) Finishing courses, domestic Science. Sports and Games (private beach on Lake Leman).
Principal: Madame de Wakulski, née Viret, M.Sc.

PROF. BUSER'S ALPIN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
TEUFEN near St. Gall
Delightful part of German Switzerland.—Situated on a beautiful site of 17 acres with tennis courts, sports and playing fields.—A most pleasing atmosphere of social refinement is happily combined with sincere thoroughness in teaching.—Academic, commercial and domestic science side; languages a speciality. Small groups.—Special attention given to girls under 13 in a separate division.—Language of the school, standard German.—The Ideal school in French Switzerland is the branch establishment on the beautiful Lake of Geneva, the Boarding School for Girls at
CHEXBRES Above Vevey
Run on the same lines, the common language being in this case French.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
Happyland for Tiny Tots
Day School
Outdoor Kindergarten—Spanish
Shady playground.
Free transportation. Open the year round.
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 North Vermont Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIF

Sunny Hills
The doorway to happiness for little children from infancy through elementary grades. A year 'round progressive country school. Separate nursery school unit. Wise character development and family life. Catalog.
MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
P. O. Box P-293, Wilmington, Delaware.

SECRETARIAL
KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
Two-Year Course—First year, six collegiate subjects; second year, intensive secretarial training. One-Year Course of broad business training. Special Course for College Women. Separate classroom, special instruction.
For catalogue address Secretary to Director
New York Boston Providence
247 Park Ave. 90 Marlboro St. 155 Angell St.
Day and Resident Schools New York-Boston

Est. 1883 CHANDLER 49th Year
A SCHOOL OF DISTINCTION
SECRETARIAL, executive, cultural training for young women. Student house. Special program for college women. Day, evening sessions. Catalog. ALAN W. PURSER, Sc.B., Director, Box E, 161 Massachusetts Ave., near Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. COMmonwealth 6570.

MILITARY SCHOOLS
SAN DIEGO ARMY and NAVY ACADEMY
West Point of the West
Noted for balanced mental, physical and spiritual training, giving thorough ground work in alert, honest, upright living. Beautifully situated at bay and ocean in the land of year-round outdoor sports.
Junior Unit R. O. T. C.
Fully accredited. Prepares for college, West Point or Annapolis. Lower school for young boys. Catalogue on request.
COL. THOS. A. DAVIS
President
Pacific Beach Calif.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
The MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
College and cultural courses. Development of individual character.
Friendly atmosphere. Outdoor sports.
Resident day and five day pupils.
All College Faculty
LUCY ELLIS ALLEN, Principal
Tel. 0131 West Newton, Mass.

SEA PINES
26th year. FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Brewster, on Cape Cod, Mass.
A happy, interesting home center. College preparation. Loving guidance and thorough training. Children separately housed. Upper and Lower School groups. Constructive thinking emphasized. Outdoor sports in open climate.

WALTHAM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
BOARDING and day. Near Boston. Primary through college preparatory. General, special courses. Separate residence for Lower School. Homemaking. Music, Art. Sports. 73rd year. Moderate terms. Catalog. Louise Fay, Prin., 328 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.

When answering a School advertisement please mention the Monitor

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
Electrical Engineering
B.S. DEGREE 3 YEARS
S. of E. proved Unit System enables you to become a Commercial Electrical Engineer or Radio Engineer after 1 year; High School Credits Made Up; 3 or 6 months' courses in Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Radio, Television; Earn Part of Expenses; Student Loan Fund. Founded 1903. Write for FREE bulletin. Mention course, age, education. CS-732.
SCHOOL of ENGINEERING OF MILWAUKEE
533 E. Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
TEN miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., President
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

WESTBROOK
SEMINARY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
THOROUGHLY prepares young women for college and life. Two-year college course offers individual opportunities Music, art, dramatics, stenography. Home supervision. Sports. Catalog. Agnes M. Safford, Prin. Box H, Portland, Maine.
1831-1932

Colby Junior College
for Women
Courses in Liberal Arts, Art, Secretarial Science, Journalism and Music.
Limited to 200 Rate $800
Address: Alice T. Nash, New London, N. H.

ART
School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts
DRAWING—PAINTING
SCULPTURE—METALWORK
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
Resident and Traveling Scholarships
Write for Catalog of the 56th Year
234 Fenway, Boston, Mass.

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
300 Students 4-Story Building
Professional school for serious students. Foreign scholarships.
Visit us before deciding.
Visitors welcome.
42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

CHOUINARD SCHOOL of ART
741 S. Grandview LOS ANGELES
Summer Classes June—July—August
All subjects Fine and Applied Arts. Illustrious faculty: Hans Hofmann, Frank McIntosh, Karoly Fulop, Jessie Lewis, Pruett Carter, Morgan Russell, Vernon Caldwell Clarence Hinkle, Millard Sheets, and others.
Write for Summer School catalog.

The TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL of FASHION
1680 BROADWAY (Near 52nd St.), NEW YORK
Intensive Six Weeks' Summer Course under the personal direction of Ethel Traphagen, author of "Costume Design and Illustration," revised edition, just off the press. All phases of costume drawing, design and illustration, styling, fashion forecasting, textile, stage design, pattern making, dressmaking, millinery, etc., taught. Day and Evening. Incorporated under Regents. Our Sales Department disposes of students' work. Every member of advanced classes often placed by our free employment bureau. Write for Circular C, or phone COlumbus 5-2077.
Traphagen students have taken all Arnold Constable prizes; all costume prizes at the Brooklyn Museum, two 1st Prizes and one 2nd Prize in National Silk Exposition; also 1st Prize in Beaux Arts Ball Contest sponsored by Art Alliance of America.
Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere.

COEDUCATIONAL
PASADENA, CALIF.
CLAIRBOURN
College Preparatory
Summer Tutoring School
for July and August at CLAIRBOURN HALL with its lovely swimming pool and beautiful surroundings.
245 W. CALIFORNIA STREET

AUSTIN-CATE
COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
In the New Hampshire Hills
A Sound Secondary Education at Moderate Cost. Special Courses in Agriculture. Shop Work and Music. Outdoor Sports the Year Round. Moderate Tuition Rate.
C. Cummings, Headmaster
Box 67, Center Strafford, N. H.

1914 1932
WINNWOOD
CO-EDUCATIONAL Ages 6 to 19
Thoroughly prepares for College or Special Schools
Emphasizes Character Training
Separate athletic fields for girls and boys. Nine buildings.
For information address
WINNWOOD SCHOOL
LAKE GROVE, L. I., N. Y.

DRAMATIC ARTS
LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Complete courses in acting, directing and teaching. Faculty of professionals.
FULLY EQUIPPED LITTLE THEATRE
Under direction of MORONI OLSEN
Send for Catalogue
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Principal
Department M, 31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS
Special 6 Weeks' Shorthand Course
For College Grade Students BEGINS JULY 6
Prepares for taking notes at college and is also the first half of the Gregg concentrated three months' course for business. Special tuition rates. Call, write, or telephone (State 1881) for details.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
225 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Be a Private Secretary
Sawyer individual, small group instruction develops individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

CHOATE SCHOOL
1600 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
A Country School in a Model Town
For Girls: Boarding, 11 to 19; Day, 5 to 19 years. College Preparatory and General Courses. Outdoor Life. Address
AUGUSTA CHOATE, Vassar, Principal

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration. Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
Los Angeles, Calif.

BUSINESS
ESTABLISHED 1865
BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SECRETARIAL, ACCOUNTING, STENOGRAPHIC, BOOKKEEPING AND MECHANICAL ACCOUNTING COURSES
INDIVIDUAL ADVANCEMENT
Summer Session Opens July 5
Day Session Opens Sept. 6
FREE PLACEMENT BUREAU
SEND FOR BULLETIN AND IF POSSIBLE VISIT THE SCHOOL
334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston
L. O. WHITE, Principal ..... Tel. KENmore 6789
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED

BOYS' SCHOOLS
SAN RAFAEL Military Academy
"One of California's finest private schools"
Non-sectarian
One hour from San Francisco. Primary, Grammar, High School, Junior College. Fully accredited to universities. Military training under United States Army supervision. High scholastic standard. Catalog. A. L. Stewart, Superintendent, Box 8-CQ. San Rafael, Calif.

TILTON PREPARES BOYS FOR COLLEGE
Courses one to nine years. Strong faculty. Graduates in over forty colleges. Commercial studies. Modern equipment. New 25-acre athletic field. Separate lower school with experienced housemothers. 3 hours from Boston. Endowed. Moderate rates. 87th year. Catalog. T. W. Watkins, Headmaster, Box P, Tilton, N. H.

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys," Harmony Ideals. Oldest in West. Note:—Fully accredited. 85th year. For boys 6 to 15. Men teachers, and house mothers. Shop, New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, Roger Hill, Principal, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Thayer Academy
Perpetuating Sturdy American Ideals
A College Preparatory School of High Scholastic Traditions in One of Boston's Historic Suburbs
THAYERLANDS
A Junior School for Boys and Girls. Large Campus with Outdoor Life and Sports Year Round. Excellent Five-Day Boarding Accommodations for Boys.
STACY B. SOUTHWORTH, Headmaster
Box C, South Braintree, Mass.

Chauncy Hall School
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other Scientific Schools
Every Teacher a Specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

HARVARD School
(MILITARY)
Clean, wholesome surroundings for the better type of boy. Grammar, High, and Junior College. Accredited. Leading Coast school for boys. 33rd year. . . . You and your son will be proud of his Harvard training.
Write for catalog
1601 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

COEDUCATIONAL
THE TRUSTEES of The Principia announce the opening of The Principia College of Liberal Arts on the St. Louis campus, September 30, 1932. Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior courses will be offered for the year 1932-33. Senior courses will be added the following year. Buildings now under construction on the new College campus at Elsah, Ill., are expected to be ready for occupancy in September, 1933.
Although enrollment in the Junior Class for the coming year is practically complete, applications from college men and women for enrollment in the Freshman and Sophomore years are now receivable. To obtain a catalogue with complete information, address The Registrar, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
The PRINCIPIA
Lower School Upper School Coeducational College of Liberal Arts
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Poultry Raising As Avocation

A Back-Lot Side-Line For Commuting 'Farmers'

By HAYDN S. PEARSON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
South Lincoln, Mass.

THIS is a period when hobbies have come into their own. And many suburbanites and town dwellers are finding that poultry is not only a very interesting hobby, but also a very profitable one. One of the questions most frequently asked is: how much profit per hen can one make?

In round figures, on a back-yard flock from which one can sell the eggs at normal retail prices, there is a profit of about $2 per hen. Out in the country, where one must sell his eggs through a commission firm, there is a profit of about $1 a hen. These figures are conservative. A neighbor of mine made over $4 per hen above the cost of feed last year.

Of course, it is well known that chicken raising often enables the farmer's wife to make a tidy income, but there are several reasons why poultry keeping is an interesting side line also for the suburbanite who spends his day in an office. One reason is that we are working with live things; it gives a complete change from our regular vocations. After a busy day indoors, it is delightful relaxation to putter around a flock. With a small flock, one can raise a few chicks each year, and the fascinating study of breeding problems is a field of its own with unlimited possibilities of both pleasure and profit.

Few realize the vast extent of the poultry industry. In 1930, the gross value was $1,500,000,000. Poultry keeping, as a side line and hobby has made an astonishing growth in the past two years. Letters come to the writer from all over the country asking about small-flock possibilities. In this article, I will try to answer major questions.

A Porch Can Be Added

In cities and towns land is scarce, yet many people do not keep poultry who could. Although a small run is recommended, and usually is possible, hens do not need ever to leave the house. This is said on the assumption that each bird is allowed four square feet of space. Hens will lay just as well, and be just as well off if confined to the house. While it is better for growing chicks to be reared out of doors, it is by no means necessary. One of the finest groups of pullets I ever saw was raised entirely indoors. A small covered wire-floored porch can be easily and inexpensively added to any house, and the growing youngsters greatly enjoy it. So, land enough for a house is all that is absolutely necessary.

Many beginners are puzzled over the question of breeds of poultry. Which variety is best for a small flock? There are three general groups: the Asiatics, heavy meat breeds such as Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans; American breeds, Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons; Mediterranean breeds, Leghorns and Anconas. As a rule, I feel that in the United States the American breeds are most satisfactory, for they combine excellent laying ability with ample meat for eating. They are quiet fowl, hardy and vigorous. There is only one safe rule for choosing a breed: look at them all, and choose the one you like best.

Henhouses

What type of henhouse is best? Any house will give satisfactory results if it fulfills these three qualifications: It must admit sunshine and air; it must be well ventilated; it must be of such construction that it can be kept clean. Open front houses with curtains of burlap to be dropped down on cold nights are best. A board or cement floor is more sanitary than a dirt floor. Houses of all sizes, shapes and descriptions are successfully used. A good house for a small flock can be made of three or four piano boxes. For a very reasonable expenditure, a ready-made house can be bought from a commercial company. Often there is an old shed outbuilding which can be remodeled. Old barns and carriage houses are frequently used. The house should face the south or southeast, so that the full benefit of the sun may be secured.

There are several types of litter. In the writer's opinion nothing excels clean oat straw; but peat moss, hay, leaves and wheat straw will give good results. Abundant, clean litter is a necessity; when it becomes foul or damp, remove it, and use it for fertilizer on the garden and shrubs.

A generation ago, the problem of feeding for the best results was puzzling. Different poultrymen, who had achieved equal success, used totally different methods. Modern methods have eliminated this problem for us. Any well-known, standard commercial feed will give good results. Dry mash is kept before the birds at all times, from the time they are a day old. Hard grains, the "scratch" grain, is fed at night. On cold winter mornings it is a good idea to scatter a few handfuls of grain in the litter to induce the hens to exercise. Oyster shells, grit, charcoal and water should be available at all times.

How to Start

There are three good ways for a back-lotter to start this profitable hobby. First, one can buy ready to lay pullets or laying hens; or one can buy a small brooder and day-old chicks; one can buy sitting hens and eggs from a poultryman and hatch his own chicks.

Poultry keeping is a delightful avocation. It is easy, pleasant work. One always has fresh eggs for the table, as well as delicious broilers, roasters and fowl. The table scraps make a substantial reduction in the feed bill. For the city man or woman, the office worker who must necessarily be indoors, poultry keeping means an escape to the out of doors, invigorating exercise in the fresh air and a great satisfaction working with a hobby which pays dividends in good activity and in coin of the realm.

The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Row, Left: A Backyard Flock of Young Turkeys. Center: A Fine Layout of Henhouses. Note What Can Be Achieved by Neat Walks, Clipped Turf and Plenty of White Paint. Right: A Practical Type of Henhouse for Farm or Backyard Flock. Lower Row, Left: An Old Barn Remodeled into a Three-Story Henhouse. Right: A Summer Shelter for Young Chicks

This week the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture Page features the subject of the Farmhouse and its Garden. From the American Farm Bureau Federation comes an article on the progress being made in remodeling inconvenient or ill-equipped farmhouses in the United States. Letters from two readers living on farms tell how they have planted shrubs and trees around their homes at small expense. Hints on designing the farm flower garden and improving the entrance to make the grounds look more homelike will apply, we hope, not alone to the farm but to the smaller place on the edge of town. If you have no such place, perhaps the material will enable you to help a friend some day in planning his, or to increase the worth of your "seeing eye" when you go on country drives.—Editor.

Farms Beautified Without Cost

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Evans City, Penna.

Dear Friends:

What an endless number of hobbies there are for one with a place in the country!

We are now reaping the benefit of a hobby started soon after coming here more than 10 summers ago.

The house was built on a huge knoll of many acres, on the 200-acre farm of which wood and orchard cover seven acres and the remaining ground of the knoll covered with nothing at all but grass.

Then the fun started of bringing trees and bushes from the woods and other places. Dogwoods, maples, wild crabs, and sassafras were transplanted from the wood, quaking aspens also were brought and planted where their constant rustle (owing to the arrangement of leaf and stem) can be heard from the sleeping porch.

Scotch pines came from another farm and were planted at irregular distances beside the winding rustic walk of stepping stones.

Pear, crab-apple, peach, quince and cherry trees were planted in little groups on the hill's sides as if they had always been there. Grape vines were planted in the bend of the road and wild ones from the woods on the rustic rest houses.

Lombardy populars are where they cannot interfere with water pipes, and locusts where they can spread to their hearts' content or be thinned out easily.

White pines and Japanese larches were secured from the State, as can be done in Pennsylvania.

Golden willows, mountain ashes, English walnuts and other trees and shrubs were bought and planted. Black walnuts were planted and are now good-sized trees.

Maple, viburnum and hawthorns right from the wood were planted close to the house where it stands high from the ground, hollyhocks and iris from a friend's over-laden garden were planted close, too. And, of course, there are lilacs, roses and hibiscus against the foundation, nor must the madonna and day lilies be forgotten. I'll not even start on the rose and flower beds.

Most of this was done at odd times with the help of small and lively neighbor boys, and peppy city friends and relatives. Only this year was it discovered what a tree, too near the dining room window, was when a delicious apricot was spied on it. The seed no doubt was planted by a zealous young nephew soon after learning to walk.

A lovely clump of witch hazel was brought from a still higher hill where the artist chap, who never returned from Belgium, along with others used to walk to take in the grander view, and laugh and sing and lunch. To look at it one can only think of the joy and sunshine that surrounded it and be spurred on to do more to end war and bring about universal peace and understanding. (Mrs.) A. L. D.

* * * *

Topeka, Kan.

Dear Friends:

Beauty about the farm home is desired by most of us, though few realize that dream, believing it means a large expenditure of money.

That is not true; in fact one of the most attractive farm yards in this part of the country was achieved by a couple who had little cash to spend but who had a lot of determination to have a beautiful place.

A few years ago they called upon the superintendent of the city parks near their home, and asked permission to gather seeds in the park, and told him of their hopes. He not only gave them the permission but went with them, giving them many valuable suggestions the while. They went home, planted the seeds in the vegetable garden and labeled them carefully.

The crop of seedlings made a fair growth the first year, and the following spring were reset further apart, at which time any straggling roots were pruned. The next spring some very nice shrubs were ready to be placed in their permanent home.

Plants refusing to start from seed were propagated by cuttings gathered in the late fall, wintered in sand, and planted in the spring. These also were reset the following spring and the next spring were ready to be set out.

Many winter evenings had been spent poring over books and pamphlets on landscaping. A plan was then made on paper—all drawings to scale—before one plant was set out. With this plan to refer to, mistakes were avoided. No one would think of building a house without definite plans, yet most house yards are planted in just that haphazard manner.

A new planting was set out this spring and is confined to the entrance to the farmstead, the rest of the yard and its borders already being finished.

Many native varieties have been used, among them being the beautiful red-bud, bittersweet, wahoo and five-leaved ivy. One day each April, which is the wedding anniversary of this couple, is spent in actual planting or transplanting or any other heavy work where a man's labor and possibly a team is required. Otherwise the farmer's wife does the work; and to hear her tell it—it isn't "work" but a joyous pastime.

Many dollars worth of plants have been given away and their yard serves as a constant reminder to the passer-by of what can be accomplished where there is a will-to-do.

A well-known and often-quoted American has said that $100 spent on shrubs and vines will do more to beautify a place than $1000 on buildings. Since no cash outlay is really needed, what excuse is there for delay? (Mrs.) R. S. W.

Design Among Farm Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE flower garden portion of the average farm frequently receives little or no attention, yet many an American farm needs just what the flower garden can achieve for it—a sense of the amenities of life, a place of relaxation, an emphasis on appreciation of beauty. For the farm is essentially utilitarian, has long been chiefly that. Today we are realizing that beauty is necessary to good work. The farmer needs it in his experience, and certainly the farmer's wife and children need it around the home.

But the farm flower garden all too often has known only a lick and a promise. We have been "collecting" farm flower gardens for some time, and it is surprising how few and far between the really well-planned ones are. Perhaps three fundamental points in design will help.

1. A long bed of flowers stuck out in the open may provide lovely bouquets for the house, but it is in no sense a "garden." The word garden is akin to the Anglo-Saxon geard, which means inclosure. A garden should be inclosed by a hedge, a fence, wall, or trees in such a way that a part of it at least is like an outdoor room, with pleasant shade, too, part of the day. On the farm this becomes particularly important, for the adjacent barn and buildings emphasize the utilitarian to such an extent that peace and restfulness, which is a necessary quality of any garden, must be achieved with definite planning. In the broad acres of the middle west this often means setting apart a special area and planting it with quick-growing shrubbery, even trees, filling in with attractive lattice, starting a good soft lawn.

2. This flower garden "room" needs to be next to the house, so that a door, a porch, windows, or all three, look out on it. It must be accessible so that it may be usable. We know of one beautiful little formal flower garden with a gazing globe in the center, walks, roses, a clipped hedge forming a hollow square — but it is across the road from the farmhouse! And it has no shady corner for seats. To enter it one has to walk quite a distance. Next to that farmhouse on one side is a pasture. How much better to have taken a small square of this field and adjoined a sweet garden to the house. One should be able somehow to slip into a garden unaware of any effort. And certainly for the farm family's own outdoor living room a place that has the entrancing quality of privacy from even a passer-by, and a separation from work areas, is in itself restful and full of beauty.

3. The flower garden should have borders that back up against walls or hedges. Do not cut up a smooth square of lawn with spotty flower beds or bumpy "rockeries." Of course the layout of the farm flower garden must be adapted to the local farm arrangement. In general, and we repeat for emphasis, a simple area can be chosen, bounded on one side by the house, including, if possible, a door leading into the garden, and on the other two or three sides inclosed by hedges, walls, with some trees—enough to make an inclosure that feels inclosed. This area can have a path running through it, leading through it to the other side and out, or to a bench or sundial—some sort of garden accent. The main area should be grass, as soft and thick a well-clipped carpet of lawn as can be raised there. Against the hedges or walls, and even across corners if desired, should be the borders of flowers, the taller flowers at the back. Such a design is easily achieved, and safely handled by the amateur. We have seen so many gardens lying in the open or made up of flower beds, round, long, triangular, and paths among them, but no background for the flowers. Look over what you already have, and see if you need to plant a background, or if you can move your garden along to back it up against something and achieve a natural one.

Three main points, then, that will make a better designed flower garden for any home, and which are recommended to the owners of farm homes. You do not need to put off having a sweet, quiet garden. Perhaps a tree will have to come down or some shrubbery come out before you can have sunshine there for part of the day. Perhaps you have to plant from the ground up in order to have any inclosure at all. Possibly you need to get rid of your present badly planned hit-or-miss "flower beds." In any event it is an interesting and a not at all difficult problem. Furthermore, if the man of the house is too busy with the farm work to help with it, it is quite within the ability of the woman of the farm to find a good place, make on paper a plan for the outdoor living room and step by step carry it through.

And when you have a restful, beautiful, not-too-large, and at least partly shaded inclosure next to the house, into which you may drop for a bit "between things," and see and smell fragrant flowers standing against their background of green, you will be glad you have a real "farm flower garden."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

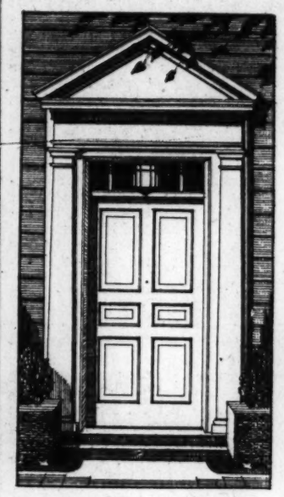
Doorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REMODELING the farmhouse it is important to give it an attractive entrance feature, one which is interesting and at the same time in keeping with its rural character. When extensive alterations are impossible in remodeling such a house, one will be surprised to discover how great an improvement can be produced in its exterior appearance, simply by giving it the inexpensive addition of a good doorway; or if the doorway happens to be good, as so many farmhouse doorways are, by restoring it to its original character and properly planting it.

The illustration shows a doorway of a type which might be used appropriately in such remodeling. In general outline it follows the example of many well-proportioned doorways which have been copied again and again since colonial days. Notice, first of all, its simplicity in both design and construction, in keeping with its early American character. The materials and construction are as plain as possible and anyone with a farmhouse to remodel might reproduce them. Each pilaster is made from a simple length of lumber with a narrow strip set around its lower end to form its base and with a molding above this to complete it; other moldings about its upper end form the cap.

Finally, in remodeling a house, whether one has built a new doorway or not, much can be done to improve the general appearance of either the old or new one by interesting planting about it. This planting, with a group of bushes on each side of the doorway, is so familiar to everyone that it need not be discussed here.



Drawn by Allan W. Smith for The Christian Science Monitor

Early American Style Doorway

Several other suggestions for making an attractive doorway for the farmhouse might be mentioned. An interesting effect and one in keeping with the character of the building can be obtained simply by laying a small brick or stone porch before the door and putting benches on each side of it. Lattice porches, constructed of thin strips of lumber or even of lath, can also be made quite effective, either with a small shingle roof or with a curved one of metal. If one does not wish to change the doorway definitely, but still wishes to make it more interesting, something can be done toward this end by fixing a trellis against the house wall on each side of it and growing vines on this.

ALLAN W. SMITH.

Modernizing the Farm House

With Plans Furnished by American Farm Bureau

By H. R. KEBLER
American Farm Bureau Federation
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CARRYING out its objective of securing "a higher standard of living for every farm home, with an adequate income to pay the bill," the American Farm Bureau Federation through its more than 1853 County Farm Bureaus stresses as one of its major projects, the improvement of farm homes.

Motion pictures, speakers, the radio, Bureau Farmer, the organization's official publication, its Weekly News Letter and all of its other educational machinery is constantly working to encourage formers to improve their homes. The educational material comes from the nation Farm Bureau headquarters in Chicago to the State Farm Bureau, and from the latter down to the county and township units of the organization.

Working in coöperation with existing public agencies, the extension service, well-known manufacturers and associations, the American Farm Bureau Federation's home improvement service is nation-wide. The Farm Bureau recognizes that the great need for American farm homes at present, and probably for decades to come, is not so much the building of new dwellings, but the modernizing of old ones. In most sections of the country a surplus of farm dwellings exists, but there are relatively few farm homes with modern equipment.

Farm people, like all others, desire bath tubs, running water, centralized heat and other conveniences when their financial condition will afford it. Moreover, they have to depend on themselves to a greater extent for the labor than city dwellers. Consequently, the American Farm Bureau Federation has undertaken to meet the needs of farm people in improving their homes.

Community Meetings

The results of this activity by the Farm Bureau in coöperation with other agencies show that 61 per cent of the women attending Farm Bureau community meetings have adopted some new improved practice directly connected with farm home improvement.

In 1928, as a result of Farm Bureau activities, 30,238 American homes were beautified in 861 counties. Following plans furnished through the Farm Bureau, 2565 dwellings were constructed in 516 counties; in 575 counties 3835 were remodeled; in 1504 counties 27,574 buildings were constructed or remodeled other than dwellings; in 852 counties 4903 sewage disposal systems were installed; in 783 counties 3586 water systems were installed; in 161 counties 589 heating systems were installed; in 420 counties 3584 lighting systems were provided—all according to plans furnished through the American Farm Bureau Federation's Home Modernization Service.

Under the sponsorship of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, 16,000 rural women's clubs with a membership of over 320,000 farmers and farm wives in 1931 began to study the why and how of home remodeling and repairing. The Farm Bureau expects the activity of these farm people to considerably accelerate rural home construction work, despite the general economic conditions.

Part of the educational work of the American Farm Bureau's Home Modernization Service is to encourage the use of labor-saving devices in the farm home and to cut down the miles of steps traveled by the farm wife in her kitchen while at her daily tasks. As a result of this effort, the Farm Bureau points out that, in 816 counties, 47,502 homes obtained additional labor-saving equipment; in 761 counties, 24,934 kitchens were planned and rearranged for convenience; in 414 counties 14,244 laundry practices were improved; in 1063 counties 141,034 homes secured improved house furnishings.

Running Water and Electricity

Farm Bureau leaders explain that the greatest need in the improvement of present farm dwellings is the installation of running water and electricity. According to the 1930 farm census, out of the 6,250,000 farm homes in the United States, 777,700 were lighted by electricity, with California leading with 85,941. Next came Ohio with 56,740; New York, 55,019; Iowa, 46,042; Illinois, 34,231; Michigan, 34,785; Indiana, 30,333. California leads, too, with 97,639 farm dwellings equipped with running water. Other states rank as follows: Texas, 68,902; Ohio, 64,104; New York, 59,276; Iowa, 51,635; Illinois, 42,391; Michigan, 40,872; Indiana, 35,451.

Through the educational home modernization activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation, interest in improving the farm home has been stimulated through direct assistance in accomplishing improvements around farm homes.

A working arrangement has been formed between the American Farm Bureau Federation and 13,341 farm home project leaders. Through these women the Farm Bureau accomplishes a service that is much needed by American farmers. These project leaders look to the American Farm Bureau's Home Modernization Service for information and assistance in building their yearly study programs and for giving practical suggestions to their individual group members.

During last year 55,507 farm families received, by request, information on different phases of farm home improvement through the American Farm Bureau. There were 90,824 booklets provided on various phases of farm home improvement.

More than 14,000 contestants, representing every section of the United States, took part in a nation-wide farm home improvement contest sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation last year. A total of 222 cash prizes amounting to $2000 were awarded in the four divisions of the contest—interior, exterior, construction improvement and personal achievement.

As a result of this contest and constant educational work, Farm Bureau officials point out that many farm people today have more beautiful, comfortable and livable farm homes. This year, the American Farm Bureau Federation is continuing its effort to make farm homes and rural communities pleasant, attractive places in which to live.

"Our visions are becoming realities," declares M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Already the farmer and the farmer's wife are reaching out for the relief of drudgery made possible by electricity, running water, plumbing, heating; for the pleasure of a cheerful, comfortable charming home."

The Welcoming Entrance Gate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT in the American West there is something almost thrilling about the entrances to the ranches one rides past on any road. This is because there is nothing casual about them. They are accented by posts, a gate, a good-looking sign or special planting. One of the favorite devices is a gateway made of two upright barked pine logs with a cross piece of another and similar tree bearing the name of the ranch.

There is no real reason why the so called "gentlemen's farms" of Connecticut, the Hudson Valley or the North Shore above Boston or Chicago, should have more attractive entrances than honest-to-goodness farms in those same regions, and yet this is for the most part a fact. It is true, of course, that the "gentlemen's farms" are country estates of the wealthy, and the presence of a trained gardener enables the owner to pay attention to details other than raising produce for the market or grain for the mills. It is, however, also true that there are moments when the farmer and his family with a little thought and observation can plan a more attractive entrance than they at present may have, and eventually, after following out the plans for several years, enable their place to take on the appearance of a country estate. Why not make our farms into "country estates," anyway?

For the entrance to a farm having a brick or stone house, two sturdy entrance posts of brick or stone are effective. Plant shrubbery at either side of these, making a decorative accent of them and thus of the driveway as it enters through them. If the farmhouse is frame and Early American, white posts are effective and easily made. Be sure they are large enough to look dignified. Sometimes they are high, also—five feet or so—and a wrought-iron loop with a wooden sign joining them to form the top of a gateway. Another type that goes well with the white frame colonial style house is the pair of posts and a curve of white picket fence for a few feet on either side of each post and lessening in height as it curves away from the posts. The planting of climbing roses and some rough shrubbery makes this type more attractive. One farm which the writer has seen has a high-shouldered, boxlike, red frame house of uncertain design which is greatly helped by the beautiful avenue of tall trees leading in from the road. The entrance feature is two of these trees—they are shagbark hickory—and above the neat rural delivery box set in front of low shrubbery an attractive sign on a post gives the name of the farm.

These are only a few, perhaps rather conventional suggestions. It is important to have an entrance that is in tone with the type of farmhouse. A rustic entrance calls for a rustic house, a neat white style goes with a formal style of house, stone posts should be squared and soundly built for a house of similar character, but can be almost like cairns for an entrance leading to a log cabin. Ordinary fence posts that hold up the usual wire field boundary fence are found at the entrance to many a drive into American farms. Perhaps these posts on either side of the drive can be replaced by more effective accents, a stretch of fence planted on both sides with hedge, and something done to feature the spot without removing much or going to expense. Here is a project for the family's conversational moments of an early evening, for the farmer's wife or even the older children. T.

Add-A-Unit-Stake and Plant Tie

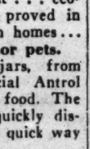
The Most *Effective*, the *Simplest* and *Neatest* on the Market. No String Required. Simply pass wire tie around plant and snap to stake. Tie adjustable to size of plant. Slip two units together for tall plants. Units consist of 24-in. rust treated tubular stake and wire tie. Lasts a life-time. The only tie that can also be used for borders. 12 Units, $1; 50 Units. $3.75; 100 Units, $7, prepaid.
Bauer Greenhouses, Box M, Naperville, Ill. Pat. App. for.

ANTS

QUICKLY DISAPPEAR!

ANTROL is easy to use . . . permanent . . . economical . . . proved in over a million homes . . . **safe around children or pets.** Consists of tiny glass jars, from which ants carry a special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The queen and entire colony quickly disappear—never to return—a quick way to get permanent relief!
Get Antrol from your drug, hardware, or seed store today! If it can't supply you, send its name and address and we will mail you an instructive pamphlet on pest control, and refer you to nearest Antrol dealer.

ANTROL
ANTROL LABORATORIES, INC.
451 Imperial St., Los Angeles, Cal.



QUALITY BULBS

Our 1932 Fall Catalogue of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus and many other Miscellaneous bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application. All orders over $5.00 are delivered F. O. B. New York. We pay duty and clear from Customs.
P. de JAGER & SONS, Flower-Bulb Specialists, HEILOO (HOLLAND)
North American Office: Dept. H, 616 Harbour Commission Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Opportunities for Local Agents—Apply for terms.

SOUTHERN VENETIAN BLIND CO.

Manufacturers of SOUTHERN VENETIAN BLINDS
Our patented HYPOID tilt device is the latest development in Venetian Blind Fittings.
Distributors of Domestic and Imported Venetian Blind Ladder Tape and Cord.
811 N. E. First Avenue MIAMI, FLA.

The COLONY

A Splendid Opportunity for the Family of Average Income

Think of the joy and satisfaction of building and owning a home of your own in this new community in Lexington! Congenial neighborhood . . . attractive surroundings . . . every house of Colonial design.
Small homes of quality and distinction may be built at remarkably low cost.

M. BOWMAN JUDKINS
LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS
PHONE LEXINGTON 1151

Outdoor Incinerator

Avoid the fire hazard and improve the appearance of your home by burning accumulated piles of litter and rubbish in the Lawco incinerator. Heavy corrugated galvanized steel body holds two bushels of trash. Top and bottom are perforated to allow draft for complete combustion. Easy to operate. Low priced.

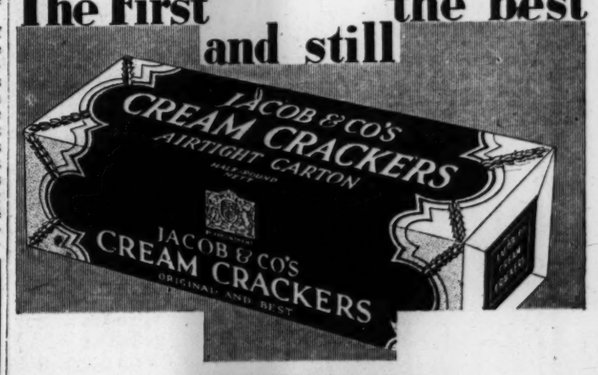
Price $9.00

Chandler & Barber Co.
Mechanics Building
113 Huntington Ave., Boston
Tel. Kenmore 2000
ASK FOR CIRCULAR

Tree Service

Trimming—Bolting
Cavity Work, etc.
Shrub Work and Settings
Estimates freely given anywhere.
N. S. SOUTHER
Brookville, Mass.
Tel. Brockton 2134

The First and still the best



-JACOB'S Cream Crackers

They come to you, appetising and golden brown, with a crispness you can't resist. Every meal's a meal for Jacob's Cream Crackers—with cheese, butter, jam or stewed fruit, their fresh flavour entices you again and again. They keep fresh too, packed in their airtight cartons—There are 300 other Jacob's varieties to choose from.

Agents in U. S. A. and Canada:
The Robert L. Albert Co. Inc., 466, Greenwich St., N. Y. City.
C. Gyde & Sons, Ltd., 408-10, St. François Xavier St., Montreal.

W. & R. JACOB & Co LTD
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Third Floor City Flat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

USUALLY the trend of travel in a large city is from the old, dilapidated, and outgrown sections to the fresh and green suburban avenues. Moving vans are ever carrying the contents of a former home, elegant in its heyday but now yielding to the onward surge of a city's business, to some outlying region dotted with trees and shrubs.

Occasionally, however, the traffic is reversed, and we find a family that becomes tired of the suburbs and longs to get back to the shadow of the skyscrapers—the smell of smudge and smoke of big city transportation, the faint mumble of fog horns on lake boats, and the brisk gait of professional and business people, weaving their talents and abilities into the warp and woof of the city's life.

Even a short walk through the streets of one of these sections that fringe the city's whirl might transform a hankering notion into a resolve to pick up and move in. In one case we know of, it did. It was in Chicago, in the section known as the near north side, where many a mansion has had its gayeties silenced by encroaching business expansion. As soon as the couple saw the third floor of a certain old home made into an apartment they decided to rent it. Perhaps it was the prospect of having artistic, interesting neighbors that swung the pendulum to a decision.

A Cosmopolitan Neighborhood

"Messieur——, A Teacher of Violin," reads one of the announcements outside a dingy brick home wedged in a row of buildings forming a solid wall; "Madame ——, Exclusive Gowns," gilded on a sign near by; "Senor ——, Spanish Lessons," and an unpronounceable name with the word "Consul" affixed, give some idea of the nature of the neighbors.

After the long siege of redecorating was over and our lady had succeeded in establishing a bit of home in the shadow of black chimney pots and gray dingy walls, she invited us to call.

"We don't want our guests to feel they are really 'in' as soon as they enter this hall," she said. And, sure enough, the entrance hallway was topped with a yellow and white awning apparently reaching out to green plants and swaying leaves, which were really painted on walls of egg plant color.

This awning was effected by means of wall paper having broad nine-inch stripes reaching across the ceiling and down about one foot on the sides of the walls, finishing in an ivory-colored fringe. To cover the splintering boards of the old floor a black linoleum was laid with a few white stars stenciled here and there.

An Oriental Atmosphere Within

Emerging from this out-of-doors room into the home proper, a stranger forgets he is in an Occidental city, grown up within a century, and seems transported to an Oriental setting. A warm sunshine glow creeps through the Japanese bamboo roll shades which are the only attempt to cover or drape the living-room windows. Handsome Japanese wall paper is made of shaved pine, with pinkish tan pin stripes run around the room horizontally.

A large painted fabric hung from the ceiling has been unrolled above the davenport to reveal the Chinese goddess of wisdom and happiness sitting with outspread mellow jade robe. She is painted on thin silk reinforced with paper, and the canopy over her head, in soft tints and delicate lines, shows plainly against a bold background of indigo.

This graceful figure, bringing to the room a flavor of ancient Oriental art, looks across to a shiny mantel. It was a wood mantel which had to be dressed up to keep company with the choice Oriental accessories. The solution lay in resurfacing the front with a blue glass mirror, glossy enough to reflect lights and shadows and carry an air of elegance, yet diffused enough to be indistinct and interesting.

A hand-made fire screen is placed directly in front of the burning logs and the blaze sends a glow through the screen and lights up the Chinese characters stroked in brass along its sides.

There are no pictures on the walls. To decorate the large spaces and to continue the Oriental idea, panels were hung which at first glance looked like black-and-white etchings of Chinese scenes. On closer examination one is astonished to find that these delicate and graceful trees and flowers are actually forged out of iron and caught into wooden frames, the result resembling a picture, but having no glass.

Treating the Windows as Outlooks Require

How quiet it is in this down-town apartment! Only the distant hum of automobiles whirring along the lake boulevard a block away or the dulled sound of the waves which Lake Michigan sometimes sends rather vigorously against the sandy beach. Sitting in the little bay window of the Oriental living room one can see many interesting people and queer sc es.

But from the back bedroom windows a totally different scene—smudgy roofs, chimney pots, bedraggled walls with spires of skyscrapers towering above. Draperies and curtains to shut them out our hostess considered not only expensive, but in this part of the city too easily soiled. So Venetian blinds, with shutters of white and green—two green and three white—keep out the unsightly view from one bedroom, yet allow the sunlight to sparkle on the shutters, resulting in a whole scale of soft tints and shades.

Light filters through a semblance of stained glass in the other bedroom. This time, however, the glass is an opaque white, with a little black design made by pasting thin paper on the panes. Very dark blue Argentine cloth hangs in stiff pleats from iron cranes to be swung aside when the casement windows are opened.

M. R. Z.

Wall Paper for Screens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

DECORATIVE screens today have adopted wall paper as one of their latest modes in dress. Some disport themselves in early American scenes imitating walls of colonial interiors, or take on the garb of faint plaids in wall-paper backgrounds having a Godey print at the top of each panel. Others have chosen wall paper displaying Italian gardens with tall cypresses and overhanging wistaria; again, they may transport one to England with their lively rural scenes and rumbling English coaches.

Apparently, every possible style of screen for every imaginable occasion was included in the several hundred screens exhibited recently in the American Furniture Mart in Chicago. Four-panel, low fire screens; delicately tinted ones for nurseries and bedrooms; three-panel designs, handsomely painted in oils; tooled leather types, appropriate for formal libraries or business offices.

But outnumbering all of these mentioned were those finished in wall paper. The base is a double-faced heavy wall board to which the wall paper is applied, the edges fastened with strips of leatherette studded with brass nails. Simulating a metal cloth, some of the paper in modernistic style shows bold black balls against scarlet fields, with strips of silver, and squares and diamonds of a contrasting hue. These screens are guaranteed to be washable and, of course, can be repapered should the design grow tiresome.

* * *

Possible places for screens grow as the home maker realizes their usefulness as well as the charm and interest which they can add to an interior. If the dining table is exposed to all parts of the living room because of the wide opening between the rooms, a screen in the doorway will shield the table and give privacy to both the family dinner and a possible short business conversation going on in the other room. Where there is a very large living room, it is sometimes quite convenient to screen off a conversational group. Even when only one small group is to use the room, a screen may make the little party cozier by partially partitioning it off from the spaciousness of the whole room.

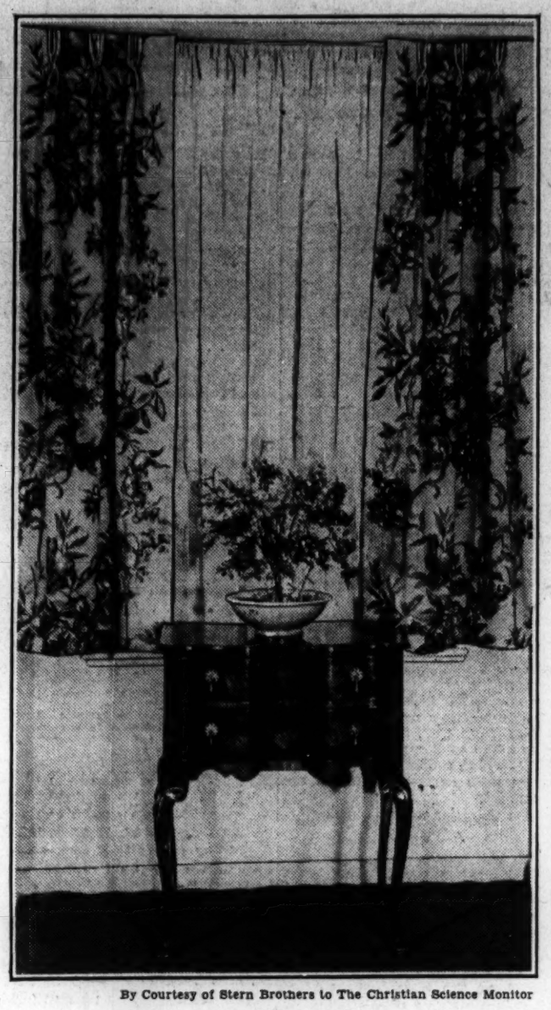
But a screen is not always a "separator." It can just as well serve as a background. Occasionally an easy chair looks stiff and inharmonious against its surroundings. By adjusting a decorative screen behind it, softer lines are produced and the whole corner of the room enhanced. For a whole winter one woman pushed and hauled a chair around at different angles, trying to make its back hide a high radiator. Wherever it was placed it did not conceal the whole radiator and never could it be placed in a position both to conceal the radiator and at the same time be conveniently placed for conversation. A screen finally solved the problem. It harmonized with the wall, hid the radiator, also gave a pleasing background to a conspicuous center of interest.

* * *

A screen may be valuable just for its beauty alone, even though it is not practical for any utilitarian purpose. Perhaps its color is needed to embellish the decorative scheme. If neutral tones and lack of pattern predominate in a room, a splash of color in a screen may contribute just what is needed to add interest and character.

Choosing the right screen for the right place involves some thought. If the walls already have a pronounced pattern, naturally a papered screen with too definite designs may prove too much. A pin stripe or faint plaid on a monotone background would probably be more effective. A fused background set off at the top of each panel with some lively old-time print usually would not interfere with walls papered in definite design.

The height and number of panels will also be carefully studied so that the correct proportion is maintained. A screen must not be too large for the place it is intended to fill. Neither should it attract too much attention, but blend naturally and inconspicuously into its surroundings.



By Courtesy of Stern Brothers to The Christian Science Monitor

READY-MADE CURTAINS, AVAILABLE AS APARTMENT WINDOWS, BECOME STANDARDIZED

Of the large apartment houses built in New York City last year, 80 per cent were equipped with casement windows requiring draperies shorter than usual, as one New York department store discovered. So they designed and standardized printed linen draperies, sateen lined, two yards in length, as shown above.

Old Silver at Boston Museum

Added attraction has been given to the display of Coney silver at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through a recent rearrangement. As has been stated before in these columns, this showing, which is to continue through the summer, includes more than two-thirds of the pieces which are known to have been made by this early Boston silversmith, with whom the father of Paul Revere served his apprenticeship.

Now these fascinating pieces are placed in general with relation to their form, bringing together such items as four caudle cups made in 1718 for the first Parish Church of Concord, Mass.; eight beakers from the church at Hampton, N. H., made in 1713; several tankards of slightly different form, four chafing dishes or braziers delicately perforated and supported. But this plan is not carried to an extreme of stiffness, for smaller articles and those of contrasting shape lend vivacity to the present setting.

Two Boston Collectors

THE first generation of collectors of American colonial furniture was a very small group, but at that two Boston men were conspicuous among them. Still more, the two were attorneys with offices in the same building. These men were H. Eugene Bolles and Charles H. Tyler, both liberal buyers at a time when court cupboards, carved chests and other things belonging to the seventeenth century could be bought for trifling amounts.

More than 20 years ago the accumulations of Mr. Bolles were bought by Mrs. Russell Sage and presented by her to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Here they have long been on exhibition as the most important single group belonging to the 1600's and publicly shown in America, although the Wallace Nutting collection in the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Conn., may be a rival.

Now the public is to see before many months a large portion of the treasures of Mr. Tyler, for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was bequeathed in his will whatever they cared to select from his acquisitions These number into the thousands, so it is likely that only a small portion could ever be utilized by a single museum, because of duplication within the group itself and former possessions of the museum.

There is a bit of drama in this disposition of the similar property of two Bostonians, associates in the profession of law, friendly rivals in the diversion of collecting, the fruits of their activity going in one case to America's largest museum and in the other, to the home city of both men.

Treatment of a Too-High Chamber

IN ORDER to appear to lower the ceiling and reduce the height of the wall spaces of a bedroom, we had the narrow picture molding dropped eight inches, the space above being tinted as if part of the ceiling. The molding itself then was painted a deep rose color, found in the flowery wallpaper.

The door and window frames are the sort which have old-fashioned multiple moldings. The outside unit of these, about the width of the picture molding, was also painted in the rose color. By doing this we could keep simple, white net curtains at the windows and still have windows emphasized by the color outline. It proved an effective treatment for the door frames as well.

The bed covers were made of heavy linen and a stripe of fadeless cotton in the same color sewed along the side hems. An old rug with a little deep red and good deal of yellow-green, which we had felt was not a very harmonious member in itself, at once became important and interesting in its relation to the rose-color accents. Other incidents introduced about the room repeated the accent naturally while serving their own uses. Some of these were, a cushion covered with a linen printed in an old toile design in rose color and edged with a narrow deep red binding, a lamp with rose base and a rose leather-covered jewel box.

In a tiny upstairs sitting-room this scheme of lining the outer member of the molding of door and window frames with color was also used successfully. In this case a paper of a colonial diamond pattern was chosen, with a little green nosegay in each space. Since there was no picture molding, the border provided with the paper served nicely around the top. Border and colored molding should not be used together. The cream net curtains were given a green line of folded cambric about half an inch wide inside the hem of the inside edge and across the bottom. This folded cambric strip was bought ready-made at a store. These curtains were made quite dressy by a design that emphasized the corners. This consisted of the simple device of turning the fold of green in a big square loop. With a little care this is not hard to do and is very effective.

E. H. C.

Philatelists!! Here You Are!!!

I stock all the best known stamp catalogues, Gibbons, and Rapkin's Stamp Albums, and accessories. For the use of the Junior I have a wide range in packets and sets of stamps, etc. If India, Uganda, Egypt, Union of South Africa, etc., can order from me. Why not YOU!!!

R. H. TWEEDALE of The Bijou Stamp Shop
29 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate
Yorks, England

Picture hanging is a PLEASURE when you use Moore Push-Pins and Moore 10c Push-less Hangers. packets everywhere.
Moore Push-Pin Co., Phila.

A COMPLETE SERVICE IN
AUTHORITATIVE DECORATING of INTERIORS
DISTINCTIVE HOME FURNISHINGS—DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERINGS—OBJETS D'ART
Our Consultation Service does not obligate you. We invite your correspondence or visit.
Studio of RICHARD PLUMER Incorporated
179 N. E. Fortieth St. Moore Furniture Company Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

George W. Long
Upholsterer
Making of new Overstuffed Parlor Suites, Cushions, etc. Leather, Cane and repair work. Refinishing.
All Work Guaranteed
96 Washington Street
Concord, N. H.

Tel. COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Always ideally pure is
The Real Bohemian Garnet
the national gem of Czechoslovakia.
Apply to Fr. RITTER & SONS
PRAGUE
Jindřišská 21
Havlíčská 6
Specialists in Garnets, Gold and valuable Jewels

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Oil Picture by Josef Manes. The Prague Lady

YOUR GRANDMOTHERS
greatly appreciated adornments of Bohemian precious and semi-precious stones, and your Grandfathers never failed at every trip to this romantic country to bring them back a charming jewel.

Quite peculiar preference was bestowed on

Bohemian Garnets

and indeed deservedly, since in *The Real Bohemian Garnet* there is never any fault. Its complete purity makes its success!

The noble Art of Jewelry continues to be practiced in

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
GIVE IT YOUR ATTENTION
Ministry of Commerce, Section II D Prague

AU QUATRIEME
Charming . . . Informal . . . Inexpensive
ENGLISH
Tea and Breakfast
TRAYS
Japanned in Lacquer Green . . . Vermilion . . . Chinese Yellow . . . and Black
20 and 22 INCHES LONG
$2.50 *and* $3

GAY, lustrous trays of japanned iron . . in colors that make the most effective possible background for sparkling crystal or flowered faience. Blue-and-white pottery on vermilion . . summery green-patterned dishes on the yellow . . yellow or rose faience on black—such delightful contrasts immediately suggest themselves! What could be a more chic . . or more useful summer accessory? And these trays are so durable—that they are doubly inexpensive!

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth St. at Broadway

"When in doubt buy of Osgood"

Confidence

Confidence is an indefinable trust; it is the reward of years of constant adherence to honorable business ethics.

It is reposed in a store that adopts the highest standard of service and accords fair treatment to its patrons.

Such a store considers the interests of the customer first, last and all the time. It provides quality, value and style in full measure for every dollar spent.

These principles are the very bed-rock of good business—they are the fundamental principles with which The C. E. Osgood Co. was endowed back in 1874; and have been strictly adhered to all during the 58 years of its existence.

This fidelity to principle is but one of the many reasons for Osgood's steady progress and unquestionable leadership in the community it serves.

It is likewise the reason why three generations of satisfied customers have unbounded confidence in this old reliable store — the enviable record of but few business enterprises.

Reliable Homefurnishers Since 1874

The C. E. OSGOOD CO.
744 Washington St., Boston

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Second Village Book

The Labouring Life, by Henry Williamson. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

A NEIGHBOR of Mr. Williamson in his village of Ham in Devonshire said of his garden that it was "a passle-ole-crawsclaws-maws." The same—though the words cannot be traced to the Oxford Dictionary — may be said of this sequel "The Village Book." It is a parcel containing all sorts of odds and ends of information about village life in the decade following the war, shaped into sketches and anecdotes. Every time Mr. Williamson hears an odd phrase or meets a queer character he takes out his notebook and as often as not he makes no great attempt to weave the note into a background. This is the mood of what in Ham they call "the emigrant." It is amusing to read that Mrs. "Revvy" Carter said of clothes that had been washed, rinsed but not yet bleached by the sun, "They're water-sweet, if not lily-white"; or that an old woman described the origin of thunder as follows: "The zin (sun) draws water from the sea, and when water and zin do meet, there be what us yurrabouts calls thunder."

Disconcertingly Excellent

But it is distracting that these things are shown standing out as oddities, and not the natural flowers of a rich communal life which is being rapidly transformed if it is not actually declining. It has always been the weakness of Mr. Williamson's work that so much of his material reads as if he had not allowed it to be thoroughly assimilated. This is not altogether his fault; the magazines, with their terrible demands that a writer shall be "bright" and "human," have sometimes obliged him to turn what could have been admirable as an essay or an entry in a diary into something which is rickety as a sketch. The effect of this upon the book is that it reads like an uncomfortable blend of truth and fiction. The village of Ham was surely worthy of something more whole and coherent.

But if we are not always at our ease with Mr. Williamson and cannot unreservedly give him the highest place among rural chroniclers, there are over and over again occasions on which he is disconcertingly excellent. His tracing of the village stream with the account of its inhabitants is a delightful piece of writing. His watching of moles, otters, mice, fish and insects has zest, fine observation and a keen, miniature excitement. He is very sound and entertaining too on local character, the obstinate sticking to rights, the odd turns of local humor and the changing habits of his neighbors. Too little of the work they do comes into the book—that strange lack of a sense of background which comes perhaps from being a solitary, self-conscious moralist who has not made up his mind between novels and sound history—but when he does surprise a miller in his mill or a local builder patching up a bad job, for example, he brings Ham to life.

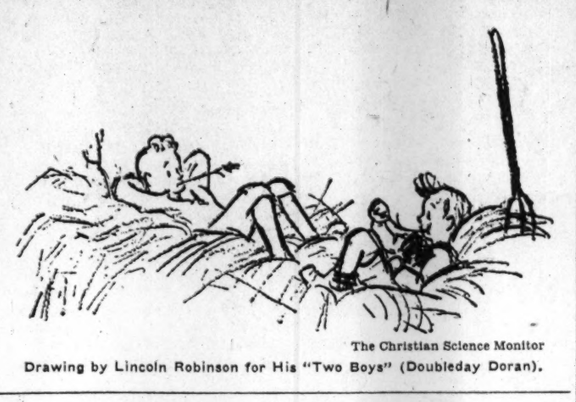
On the Farcical Side

On the farcical side is P. C. Bullcornworthy in timid and anxious pursuit of an imaginary burglar; and there is the extraordinary guile by which "Andy" Lovering got even with an extortionate landlord—in Ham one man in three was a landlord of something and all complained of one another's neglect and extortion. This is authentic stuff, down to the last bit of embroidery.

The lot of the laborer has changed since the war; or at least the younger generation have made more money than their fathers and have obtained better conditions. They have not yet had time to become "characters," and indeed, the decline of farming and the drift to the machine and the town has detribalized them. They live in cleaner but much uglier houses. Of these, Muggy Smith, who annually cleared the village stream of rubbish and lived in a hut where the rats got into his food, remarked, describing Cryde village: "If London hadn't become London, Cryde would have. Up to date, was all the talk, up to date, sir. The only trouble being that the date is 1890."

Muggy Smith is a peasant with an eye, and not a young urban revolutionary taking a parting shot at what is perhaps individual capitalism's last decade. Mr. H. G. Wells should be informed of the matter.

V. S. PRITCHETT.



The Christian Science Monitor

Drawing by Lincoln Robinson for His "Two Boys" (Doubleday Doran).

India: Old Delhi and New

The English in India, by Sir John A. R. Marriott. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d.

WHEN the architects of New Delhi set about preparing for India's new capital they had to draft designs appropriate to a site where seven former capitals had existed. The ruins of the old cities lay in picturesque piles on a spreading plain, but the architects did not discern in their presence any handicap to their scheme. Rather did they aim at adapting the new city into the environment left by the old ones; with the result that one of the world's most modern capitals derives not a little of its charm from the historic and tradition-haunted landscape in which it is situated.

The problems which the architects faced in designing the new capital are being faced in another form by the architects of India's new constitution. Whatever the new constitutional plans for India may be, Sir John Simon has pointed out that they must inevitably be fitted into existing foundations. A series of historic sequences has combined to place on a western power the onus of introducing democratic institutions into an eastern continent; to ignore British obligations in India is to blink at the facts of the situation.

In this book Sir John A. R. Marriott gives an outline of "the genesis and development of a problem unique in the history of political institutions." He records how England came to be associated with India; indicates how British power there has been wielded, and shows how Britain is now preparing to divest itself of the control of a country which has given pride and color to Britain's Empire.

The book, therefore, is a history of the English in India, and its aim is to present the political and constitutional problem of that country in its historical perspective. It is a comprehensive study of the difficulties and conditions which exist to make Indo-British relations the most novel in world history. For there is no precedent in human experience for the constitutional project at present being devised for India, and despite the extraordinary complexities of the question there are indications that British and Indian politicians are trending toward a pacific settlement of their differences.

There is not the slightest doubt that when federation between British India and the Indian Native States finally becomes an accomplished fact the achievement will rank among the outstanding adventures of world history. The advance toward the goal has not been without blunders on the part of the British, but Sir John claims that the British may nevertheless look back with pride on what they have accomplished. "That the attempt to solve it (India's constitutional problem) should have revealed some errors of judgment was inevitable," says Sir John, "but those errors have been due less to a deficiency of good will than to an excess of benevolence."

In this connection he tilts at the educational policy which England fostered in India, although he admits that the motive which inspired the policy was generous. It derived from "a desire to share with the youth of India the rich inheritance of English literature, to admit them to the storehouse of English political philosophy, to prepare them to play their part as citizens in a Commonwealth organized on the English model." But Sir John fails to point out that after preparing the Indians to take their place in the comity of British nations the British neglected to admit the readiness of Indians to assume the position to which they had been educated. That "readiness," of course, became manifest only in the past decade, and it is not surprising that many Britishers failed to apprehend the strength of the tide.

A School for Marshals

The Armies of the First French Republic, by Col. Ramsay Weston Phipps. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.50.

WHAT might have been a dry and highly technical treatise on the military art has been transformed into a book of considerable interest for the general reader by the author's ingenious device of centering his narrative around the careers of the young officers who were eventually to become the marshals of Napoleon I. One always likes to hear something about the early endeavors and aspirations of those who eventually "arrive," and not much has been written, from this point of view, about that galaxy of soldiers who attained the highest military rank under the leadership of Bonaparte.

This is the third volume in Colonel Phipps's military history of the First French Republic. It deals with the armies in the west, from 1793 to 1797, and the armies in the south, from 1792 to March, 1796. For the purpose of this work, the importance of an army is not so much its actual victories and accomplishments, as the extent to which it served as a school for future marshals.

One impression which is inescapable is that the military career, never notable for its stability, was an exceedingly uncertain and precarious profession in the days when Napoleon's generals were being made. A term in prison was all in the day's work for Augereau, Marceau, Kellerman and Hoche. An officer was likely to be winning victories for the Republic one day, and on the next facing trial for treason, or something uncomfortably near it. But a soldier does not turn back because of risks, and risks of running into unpleasant encounters with Revolutionary politicians had to be accepted as part of the job. It was the unexpected which always happened, and it is hard to see the justice in some of the situations which arose. "In 1793," remarks the author, "we find Grouchy acting as a general of division and the trusted lieutenant and adviser of a good chief; yet he was to be the last marshal appointed by Napoleon, while Augereau, an unknown captain on the staff of an impossible commander, was to be in the first batch."

In such an atmosphere some errors of judgment on the part of men who were later to give evidence of much foresight are perhaps understandable. For example, Hoche and Grouchy both turned down appointments to the Army of Italy when it was becoming a forcing ground for military geniuses. Grouchy, like Hoche, decided that not much glory was to be gained in Italy under the young General Bonaparte who had been given the command. If Grouchy had gone to Italy, he might easily have become the commander of Bonaparte's cavalry.

The author reveals throughout a soldier's dislike of civilian meddling in military affairs. Whenever officers were in conflict with the deputies on mission, he gives the benefit of the doubt, if any, to the officers. In doing so, he is probably right. For the deputies did not as a rule distinguish themselves either by their judgment or by their conduct.

It is interesting to observe the different groups of embryo marshals as they clustered around the future Emperor in his earliest exploits; for example, at the siege of Toulon. There were Victor, Marmont, Suchet and Junot. Upon his advent to the Army of Italy, Bonaparte found another group who had been making a name for themselves with the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees. These were Augereau, Lannes, Bessières and Victor. None of them, it appears, had any conception of the heights to which their associate was to rise, and carry them with him.

It is to be hoped that some way will be found of bringing out the fourth volume of this series, in accordance with the wishes of the author and his son and editor.

Apostle or Comedian?

Hitler, by Emil Lengyel. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. $3.

THE difficulty which faces contemporary assayers of history is expressed by Mr. Lengyel in the closing chapter of his addition to the rush of current books interpreting the phenomenon of Hitlerism. For a definite estimate, Mr. Lengyel concludes, mankind will have to wait until Adolf Hitler's work is done.

It seems difficult for present-day commentators to survey the development of Fascism in Germany without the use of invective. This lack of calm and detached assessment is doubly apparent in discussions of the personalities of the German Fascist movement.

Mr. Lengyel is no exception. He characterizes Gottfried Feder, who provided Herr Hitler's basic ideas on economics, as "a glib young man, half charlatan and half scholar, with a way of dressing up nonsense like common sense." He speaks of "young Dr. Joseph Goebbels," Hitler's chief lieutenant, as "venomous." He eulogizes Dr. Heinrich Bruening, saying that even the Chancellor's "worst enemies could not question his ability and integrity."

Yet these declarations, perhaps made more for their picturesque value than for their accuracy, do not prevent Mr. Lengyel from drawing a searching portrait of Herr Hitler.

"Hitler's greatest contribution to his success in German politics," he writes, "is his firm belief that he is right and the rest of Germany is wrong. He actually believes most of the absurd things he says. Yet, he has manipulated his convictions so cleverly and has embellished them with so many artifices that today one hardly knows where the mad apostle ends and the comedian begins."

The picture of Herr Hitler commanding a plurality of 14,000,000 voters is indeed something to capture the imagination. But admittedly interpretation is difficult when the representatives of this party make coalition overtures one week and break up parliamentary furniture the next. Mr. Lengyel is willing to leave the final assessment to posterity. But he is not adverse to voicing his own opinion. He says:

"Let sanity return and let Germany see that the end of the world has not yet come, and Hitler will be a national god on half-pension."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Art Without Effort

A LITTLE late, perhaps, a New Review publication—No. 9—arrives from Paris to make clear to Americans the inner meaning of some of the artistic movements that have originated in that fount of art and of personal publicity . . . The pamphlet is called, "What is Surrealism?" and it has been composed by Peter Neagoe . . . It is a little late, we say, because Surréalisme was founded in 1924, succeeding Dadaism, which had had such a profound influence upon serious thinkers since 1918 . . . Still, there may be persons even today who have not formulated a clear notion of Surréalisme . . . To them we speak.

Why was it necessary that Dadaism should be replaced? . . . Mr. Neagoe explains that the method of Dada indicated a choice, namely, the choice of instinct . . . But the making of a choice was too much of an exertion for the younger writers and painters, who were convinced above all of the futility of effort . . . André Breton in the "Manifeste Surréaliste" of 1924 pointed out that "Dada cannot become subjective, and only a subjective mode of expression can free us from effort. Let your subjective being pour out its content unrestrainedly and you shall be free, fully free, having no need for exertion in the process. All you need is to let yourself go." And Mr. Neagoe adds that "Surréalisme respects no form of prearranged order, because all order checks freedom."

* * *

It is not surprising that an æsthetic theory that negatived all effort and contemned all order should have won adherents . . . We feel a good deal of sympathy for it ourself . . . Moreover, this simple statement of the fundamentals of Surréalisme makes it clear why so much of the product of the Surréaliste writers and painters seems unintelligible to persons who approach it by the path of reason . . . "These young men did not formulate, did not articulate their feelings in generally comprehensive (comprehensible?) forms. Their feelings were too intense to permit coherent expression."

No doubt you have seen quite small children in the condition described in that last sentence . . . The relation is not only apparent . . . It is true that M. Breton was 27 years old when he formulated his great doctrine . . . But the method itself is not that of maturity . . . You merely "let the spirit move". . . M. Breton and his associates "filled scores of pages with unpunctuated strings of words, fresh from the innermost sources . . . When the mysterious mechanism stopped, the writers . . . . recognized each other in their respective outpourings. . . . The evidence of individuality was patent in this form of expression. The freedom in its use was perfect. Here," Mr. Neagoe concludes, "was the ideal 'modus operandi' for the Surréaliste. No effort whatever, and complete freedom from the meddling of reason."

* * *

In painting, this ideal method has found perhaps its most complete employment is the "collage" (pasting) of Joan Miro . . . Here the art of painting "is divested of technique," which is replaced by "a direct means of expression, to the person gifted with the pictorial sense. . . . One cuts pieces of colored paper . . . . and pastes them on a canvas. An occasional line traced with the brush to connect one pasted piece with another is permissible. Even the smearing of paint on an object is allowed. And let him who has eyes, see." . . This method, Mr. Neagoe points out, does away with brushwork, with color mixing and with art schools . . . "In short, it is a liberation."

Unhappily, the serpent was not successfully barred from this artistic Eden . . . Indeed, there has been a serious schism . . . M. Breton had considered it time to issue a call for concerted action . . . This call was regarded by most of his colleagues as a direct contradiction of the theories upon which the movement was based . . . The majority replied with Joan Miro's words: "Individuals with a strong and excessive personality, morbid perhaps, fatal if you will (this is not to be discussed) could never submit to a barracks form of discipline, which common action demands at all price."

* * *

Thus a serious situation arises, fraught with one knows not what artistic consequences . . . For the dissidents are in a majority . . . Breton, Aragon and Eluard hold the original fort, supported by Max Ernst, Klee and a few other artists and poets . . . All the rest assert that Breton has separated himself from human life, whereas they purpose to make Surréalisme "a means of expression and communication for and between as large a number of persons as possible" . . But alas? as Mr. Neagoe points out, "whereas they may produce—both groups—effortless art, they spend much of the amount of effort allotted to them by Providence in fighting each other and coining epithets and invectives remarkable indeed."

A deplorable situation, surely . . . Doubly deplorable, because it is to be apprehended that not all these young artists are approaching the crisis in a proper vein of seriousness . . . Was there not a suspicion of flippancy in the defiance issued by the secessionist group to the commands of their leader? . . . Then there is Georges Auric, one of the original members . . . If you have heard the music he has written for the René Clair film, "A Nous la Liberté," you must have questioned whether he is the sort of solid, reliable person to whom one would feel safe in intrusting the welfare of an important movement . . . Finally, Mr. Neagoe, the celebrant of the cult—have you not noticed a slightly subacid taste in some of the comments we have quoted from him? . . . Really, it's annoying; one doesn't know what to think.

Plus ça Change —

The French Political System, by W. L. Middleton. London: Benn. 12s. 6d.

TO ATTEMPT to explain the French parliamentary system "in actual working," when for several weeks after the recent elections it seemed not to be working at all, is no easy task. The average reader probably approaches the subject with a slight skepticism resulting from his mental picture of France's 20 governments in the last 10 years. But given a fair chance, Mr. Middleton will convince him of French political stability.

Stability, but not rigidity. To the static counterponderance of America's "two-party" system and the brittle fixity of Britain's three-party plan, France opposes a parliamentarianism of flexibility and elasticity.

For a true effigy of French political stability, perhaps, one has only to think back to his childhood when he delighted himself with those little celluloid doll-policemen with a round, weighted base. The slightest touch would send it sprawling, only to return immediately, unfailingly, to an upright position.

Mr. Middleton makes clear this apparently contradictory character of French politics. It must be admitted he has to resort to a great deal of involved detail and rather technical material of a documentary nature to accomplish it. But then, the French political system is an involved and contradictory subject.

The real executive of France is the Prime Minister and his cabinet, and his authority and tenure are exactly proportionate to the majority he can command in Parliament. But is this not equivalent to saying that executive authority in France resides not, as in America and England, in King, President or ministers, but in Parliament itself? And this Parliament—despite an adjustability that seems almost immoral to the Anglo-Saxon observer, and an almost comic anxiety to pin "leftist" labels on itself—is not only stable but surprisingly conservative.

All these contrasts and many more are explained in Mr. Middleton's book, which on the whole well repays the effort required to get through the 280-odd pages of necessarily involved and sometimes rather heavy exposition.

"Our United States," by Ernest C. Moses, which was reviewed in these columns May 21, is published by the Clark-Sprague Printing Company, 1901 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. The price is $2.50.

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. *The Dewan System, Mathematics, a booklet, 25c*

MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

In Two Words

The Quattro Cento: A Different Conception of the Italian Renaissance. Part One: Florence and Verona. By Adrian Stokes. London: Faber and Faber.

A CONSIDERED review of Mr. Stokes's work must await publication of the two more volumes that he promises. When his exposition of his "different conception of the Italian Renaissance" is complete it will be, it is to be hoped, clearer than it can be said to be at present. At the close of this first installment he leaves us with but the vaguest notion of what he is driving at. Like Humpty Dumpty he makes words mean what he wants them to mean and delights to employ them in a highly allusive and specialized manner.

The "Quattro Cento" (not, mark you, "Quattrocento") connotes not the fifteenth century in Italy but a certain (or uncertain) group of works of art of that period. What qualities characterize this group he is far from making clear; various artists of the period, notably some illustrious Florentines, are not within the group at all. The word "Verona" in his sub-title suggests that the reader is to find in the book a contrast or comparison of Florence and the city on the Adige; but no—it is used, so far as we can make out, almost exclusively in connection with the pink-veined stone that comes from Verona and that under the sculptor's chisel lent itself to the fashioning of works peculiarly quattrocentist. All sorts of even simpler terms are employed in bewildering, far-fetched ways, bearing a great weight of allusion and symbolism. See, for example, his pages on Donatello.

In the works of art which he passes under review he discovers strange and improbable influences, reaching back into the night of time and into the further East. The book is shot through with large and exceedingly risky generalizations set forth in a tenebrous, affected style. From technicalities the author passes to elaborate passages of word painting and back again, making connections with anything that comes to his wayward fancy. See, for example, the fantastic parallel between the sun bursting forth from clouds and Donatello's trousered putto, a rather repellent piece of sculpture which Mr. Stokes admires extravagantly.

Mr. Stokes has traveled widely in Italy and knows his least accessible towns as intimately as the great cities. He has also read widely, not only in the large histories of his subject (most of which he affects to scorn) but in the specialized monographs. His style is self-conscious and apparently he believes he writes well, whereas the fact is that he writes merely Sitwell—if the play on words may be forgiven in order to emphasize the fact that Mr. Osbert Sitwell is evidently Mr. Stokes's exemplar.

Those readers who do not understand this book (and without doubt they will be the vast majority of those who read it at all) will enjoy the beautifully reproduced illustrations, of which there are more than 100. And all readers will agree that in fairness to the author we must wait for the completion of the work; then—perhaps, but we are none too confident—we shall discover what he is driving at.

S. C. C.

Philosophy à la Chicago

Philosophers in Hades, by T. V. Smith. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.

MR. T. V. SMITH'S little excursion into the fantastic takes its start appropriately enough in Chicago, whence so much that is fantastic in American life seems to emanate. Briefly, it has to do with one Earthling (alias Mr. Smith of the department of philosophy at the University of Chicago) who finds himself after an airplane crash floating off to Hades—which is a very different place from the orthodox hell, be it remembered. There he encounters the shades of the leading Greek philosophers from Thales to Epicurus, and engages in sprightly conversation with them. Utilizing his earthly knowledge of the radio, he invents a "Puto-phone" which radiocasts these conversations to those of us on earth who care to listen in to the tune of $1. The book is written in dialogue form.

One gathers no very coherent impression from this latest variation on the Houseboat-on-the-Styx theme. It is a jolly enough affair, with plenty of "wisecracking" at the expense of the ancients, but it is not well enough written to justify its consideration as a humorous work of art. One can imagine what a rollicking burlesque on the Greeks Mark Twain would have made of it. On the other hand, such social criticism as it introduces by contrasting existing American institutions with the purity of Greek ideals is none too acute; Mr. Smith's rationalistic temper, circumscribed as it is here by the jocularity of his treatment, gives an inescapable effect of glibness to his rather obvious satire. Again, one can imagine the subtle and telling thrusts at American democracy which Mr. Shaw would have dealt in writing these dialogues. (His plays, by the way, have been called the nearest modern equivalent of the Platonic dialogues.)

But Mr. Smith is a teacher of philosophy and he may therefore be forgiven if his jeu d'esprit, however lightly tossed off, lands with a slight academic thud. The book should probably be considered as an attempt to introduce the uninitiated to Greek philosophy, and especially to the Presocratics, by making the subject less remote from ordinary life than it might seem on the surface. In this respect it may have value; for though "philosophy brought to Main Street ceases to be philosophy," Mr. Smith's blend of prohibition and big business with the Being of Parmenides and the Becoming of Heraclitus results in a product—philosophy à la Chicago—which, even if it lacks appeal for a discriminating palate, should prove stimulating to those who prefer the "cocktail method" of education.

R. P.

Sunset Before Sunrise

The Rueful Mating, by G. B. Stern. New York: Knopf. $2.50. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. (As "Little Red Horses.")

I saw the sunset ere men see the day
Who am too wise in all I should not know.

MISS G. B. STERN has provided two vivid and exciting young people as leading characters in a tale of early love. Eden Herring and Halcyon Day, the boy and girl lovers of "The Rueful Mating," are too far removed from the common run by their precocious talents—one as a boy-actor, the other as an infant-poet—to be quite real, but they have been described with such gusto that it is hard to leave them until their chronicle is finished.

Wins Reader's Sympathy

From the moment Halcyon Day was snatched out of New York and her career as a child poet and conveyed, bewildered and apprehensive, to England where she was to become "a normal, romping little girl" instead of a fêted prodigy, the reader is on her side. Halcyon did dreadful things from the point of view of her father, Robert Day, Capt., R. N. (retired); even more dreadful from the point of view of aunts and neighbors. She did some things that she comes to recognize as rather dreadful from her own point of view, which almost never was that of her relatives, but her worst faults were thoughtlessness, a love of the limelight, and a tendency to start things that she couldn't finish.

Life in her father's house under the tutelage of Aunt Madge was a period of blank despair. She did not know how to play with other children, she missed the adulation of an admiring public, and she found to her horror that the pretty little poems she used to produce at the skillful prompting of her governess and guide, Mrs. Rosenfeld, would no longer gush forth. Then Eden Herring came and she found someone who understood her.

Meeting Hal was escape for Eden, too. Since he was eight years old he had been breadwinner for his family, a muddled, ill-assorted household made up of a grandmother, a father, a sister and a half-sister, and a pair of unpresentable uncles. By the time Eden was 12 he was sure of a minor part in a good production, or even a leading rôle in some second-rate tour. Playing at Southampton, he took a bus one afternoon to the Abbey of the King's Beaulieu, and there he found Hal. He was almost 13, she was nearly 12. From the moment of their meeting, for years, Hal's chief concern was to be with Eden. And Eden's chief concern would have corresponded to hers if it had not been for his duties as breadwinner.

As it was, when Hal needed him he moved mountains to be within call. For his rashness he suffered. Both families raged and sought to keep the youngsters apart. There was hard work for Eden and rigorous schools for Hal. There was also an utter lack of comprehension on the part of the two families as to the nature of the delicate yet durable affection between the boy and the girl. When the relatives faced about and consented to their early marriage it was equally without understanding.

Special Cases

Hal and Eden are special cases. Boy actors, subject to the peculiar forcing conditions of their work, constitute only a small part of the world's population. Child poetesses, spoiled by a sensation-loving public, are even more rare. As a matter of course such children are precocious, puzzled, hurt and hurting. But there is also a saving amount of universality in the two young people, honestly fond of each other, allied in the protest of youth against the unfairness and lack of comprehension exhibited by even well-meaning adults. The author is always the children's advocate.

As for the manner of writing, those who know Miss Stern's earlier novels know that she uses a full orchestra. Few novelists have her gift of writing excitedly about simple things. Each sentence carries an undertone of allusion. The style is copious yet rapid. She says the unsayable delicately and without offense. She seldom drops the tone of irony for long, but she also realizes perfectly the pity of such forced blossoming as came to Hal and Eden, and the waste of misunderstanding through which they groped. The chapter that describes 17-year-old Hal's fantastic play is excellent satire on the symbolistic type of play fashionable a few years ago. But it is not Hal's tinsel drama that gets the edge of Miss Stern's wit. That is turned against the critics who unite so fiercely to attack the play. The attempt to subdue youth, to keep it under, to trammel its power, touches her pity to scorn.

An Alpine Guide

Adventures of an Alpine Guide, by Christian Klucker. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.

IN 1874, at the age of 21, Christian Klucker put the blackcock feather in his cap, and began climbing professionally. He climbed for more than 50 years, and ascended at least 3000 peaks of more than 10,000 feet. He was the leader of more than 100 new expeditions, the last in his seventy-fourth year. His skill was unsurpassed, as rock-climber and step-cutter, but he was outstanding particularly for safety and dependability. Never, in his long life and thousands of ascents, did he or his employers have a serious mishap.

This autobiography, written in simple, honest style, is crammed with thrills. Any boy would revel in its adventure, though Klucker's part is always minimized. But, above adventure, shines Klucker's character. Like most Alpine guides he was profoundly reverent. Independent in his contact with his employers, Klucker tells the guide's side of the story of guide and "Herr." His book deserves to stand beside the most distinguished volumes written by great Alpinists, the "Herren" who have had the glory, for it shows how the guides shared in achievement.

Harper will publish in the United States this fall Mr. Edmund Blunden's book of critical studies "Votive Tablets," the English edition of which (Cobden-Sanderson) was reviewed in these columns Feb. 13.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

The Blue Marking CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material by mail, *ONE DOLLAR*. Money refunded if not satisfied.
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
BUMPUS

Roget's International
THESAURUS
"Words Grouped by Ideas"
Complete list of synonyms, antonyms, phrases, slang, etc., in fact everything to help find the right word. The one indispensable book for all writers. A necessary complement of the dictionary.
Now $3 Copy
from CROWELL'S
THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.
393 Fourth Avenue, New York

Splendid Values
at
Attractive Prices
in
Every Department
at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

Amusements

BOSTON
FINE ARTS State Theater Building BEGINNING MONDAY
"DAS LIED IST AUS"
(THE SONG IS OVER)
"Superior to 'Zwei Herzen.'"—New York World-Telegram.
LAST 2 DAYS "Bachelor's Folly"

NEW YORK CITY
STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN, Conductor
LEWISOHN STADIUM, Amst. Ave. & 138th St.
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager. Steinway Piano
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

LOS ANGELES
The 1932 Pulitzer Prize Play
"THE GREEN PASTURES"
Visiting LOS ANGELES
June 13 to July 9
Opening 3rd season Boston on Labor Day, Sept. 5.
Complete Original Production and Cast

Restaurants

BOSTON
Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinner, Daily and Sundays, 75c and $1.00
Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"

Restaurants

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Walter's GOOD FOOD!
of BROOKLINE
1364 Beacon St., Coolidge Cor.
ASP. 7908

WHY NOT DINE AT
GURLEY'S
"Where the Food Is So Good"
Special LUNCHEONS—DINNERS

WHEN IN DOUBT VISIT
Peter Pan's
"So delightfully different"
LUNCHEON, 50c-65c
DINNER, 85c-$1.00
Open daily, including Sundays 11 A. M.-9 P. M.
1280 Beacon St. (Coolidge Cor.)

LEXINGTON, MASS.
Battle Green Tea Room
1556 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c, $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.00

BOSTON
CARRIE'S SPA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c-65c
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Restaurants

BOSTON
Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST.
OFF MASS. AVE. AND BOYLSTON ST.
Special Luncheon 35c and 50c
Full Course Dinner 40c and 50c
Special SUNDAY DINNER 50c and 60c
Served from 12 to 8 P. M.

Ye Piccadilly
A cheerful atmosphere and dependable service.
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Full Course Dinner 50c and 75c
Sunday Dinners 60c, 85c and $1.00
1124 Boylston Street, Corner Hemenway Cir. 6504

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

Cafe de Marseille
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheon 35c and 60c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 50c and 75c
Sunday Chicken Dinner 50c and 75c
We serve Postum with all meals

The Petite Sandwich Shop
73 Westland Avenue Ken. 5412
DELICIOUS HOME-COOKED FOOD
Attractively Priced
Open 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. including Sundays

THE HOME FORUM

A Tree and House

ITALIAN nights may be written about and there is no little mention of English summer nights with their gentle shadows and worthy, repetitious nightingales. Writers have painted the rose pink Dolomites under silver moons. The Greeks long ago had something to say about moonlit nights, and, for all I know, Zulus of genius have chanted in honor of the African night. Granted the beauties thus celebrated, magnificent the vocabularies and artful beyond dispute the pictures, there is still left some loveliness nearer home. Quite content to let the Renaissance take care of itself and the twanging speech of Cetewayo do its work at a distance, I speak now of a summer night in New England.

In a certain town on the seacoast I know of a corner that, of a summer night under the full or the crescent moon, gives you a sight that pours into the heart a sense of peace. To see the picture as you ought and to have the proper enjoyment, you must take certain orderly steps. First, insure that the night is clear, and that the moon is full enough to give a flooding light. Then, you had best wait until ten o'clock. Before that visit some kind friends, talk a good deal on homely topics, leaving European politics alone. You will probably know still less about them than your friends, and, by following my advice, you will avoid many inaccuracies. If you must touch on Europe, take it as it was a century ago, as more picturesque. Talk rather about local doings, and, above all, get your friends to give you some of the history of the place. A seacoast town has plenty of it that will not be found in full dress chronicles.

Having taken leave of these kind friends, walk to your lodging and be careful about your route, for much depends on it. Go back by way of Main Street; and a very good Main Street it is with an elbow that makes the sea slip into sight, and lights here and there, while now and then you hear the cool swish of waves breaking their curves on the beach. The street is all right—somewhat earthy, but it is doing its part that in a moment you shall be fascinated. When you are between the post office and the old meeting house, wheel to the right and out of Main Street. You do so and behold another country. On your right are the house and the tree. In the stillness, after leaving the more important street, you can better see the spectacle. The tree is a tall elm with the graceful opulence of its kind, the profile clear against the bestarred sky. The mass of the foliage is so dark against the moonlight that at first only your chromatic instinct tells you the trunk must be grayish brown, while the upper tree broods quietly. This elm tree speaks to you and comforts you. It is not tense or self-conscious, no mechanical process ever made anything half so stately or so solemn; yet it has not a sad solemnity at all. All round it pours the clear light, while up there in the heavens floats the moon, its friendly gorgeousness working this wonder for thankful eyes. Yes, there's the moon, not pagan and hard, but part of a rapturous, living glory.

Some distance behind, and to one side of the elm tree, stands the house on a little slope. Two stories high in front and three on the slope, its white rectangle this night is evidently clear marble, although its builders would tell you it is made of wood. You give all credit to good craftsmanship, but you know it is built of marble for this occasion, of smooth, slim slabs that came from Rutland or Carrara. Do you not see them? There is a light in one of the upper rooms, and at this distance it gives a spot of gold to the white surface of the house. This makes the place breathe with habitation. Into the open window tilts a soft air, moving the white curtains. At all events, the inside of this marble house needs no further attention—it is the spare grace of the outside that one heeds, with its coating of white moonlight. What we see is American and not American; it is the beloved New England, and yet it stirs memories of a more complicated society, it brings imaginings, picture upon picture. As we look up at the sky, barriers fade away, we are conscious of a certain largeness, of calm and active benignity.

This is a fine attribute of our tree and house—that they are unhurried, untouched by the short importance of clamor. I have halted many a time to gaze at them, the moon and sky and stars, to breathe the soft clear air and feed upon this kindly poem, this innocent romance. The dust of the market place was no more upon me. Moments like this are a purge to pride. They do not lecture or preach, they do not scold or reproach; they but ask you to understand that great treasure has been given you, poured out upon you, almost, could eternal dignity thus lessen itself, beseech you to accept it and look for more. This is the reason that one likes to look upon the tree and the house and think on them gratefully where there are houses, but no trees. J. H. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .. $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month .. 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages .. 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York .... 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ...3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago .... 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami .... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis .. 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco .... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London .... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris .... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin .... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence .... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Antique Origin of Friesland

I was troubled at the thought that I had brought no letters of introduction for Harlingen. I had reason to be troubled, since the Frisian language, which is a mixture of Dutch, Danish and old Saxon, is almost incomprehensible to the Hollanders themselves; and as for me, I did not know the first word of it. I was also aware that French was scarcely spoken at all in Friesland. I prepared myself, therefore, with melancholy resignation, to gesticulate, to set people laughing, and to be led about like a child, and I began to look about among the crowd of boys and porters on the pier for some face more humane than the others, to which I might confide my luggage and my life.

Before I had found the face the boat had stopped, and I landed. While I stood hesitating between two sturdy Frieslanders who wished to take possession of my person and effects, I heard whispered in my ear a word that made my heart jump—my own name! I turned and saw a young gentleman, who, smiling at my astonishment, repeated in French, "Are you Monsieur So-and-So?" "I am," I answered, "or, at least I think I am, for to speak truth I am so amazed at being recognized by you that I almost doubt my own identity. What prodigy is this?"

The prodigy was very simple. A friend at Amsterdam, who had accompanied me on board in the morning, had sent a dispatch immediately after the boat left, to an acquaintance of his at Harlingen, asking him to go down to the evening boat and meet a tall, dark stranger in coffee-colored overcoat, who would be in great need of an interpreter and companion. All my travelling companions being blonde, the friend of my friend had recognized me at once, and had come to my rescue. . . .

The character of the Friesländer is, by universal and antique testimony, bold, open and generous. "What a pity you are not a Friesländer!" they say to one whom they esteem. They are proud of the nobility of their race, which they believe to be the first of the great Germanic family, and they boast that they are the only people of that family that has preserved its name from the time of Tacitus. Many of them still believe that their country was called Frisia, after Frisio, the son of Alan, the brother of Mesa, the nephew of Shem, and are proud of this antique origin.

The love of liberty is their dominant sentiment. "The Frisians," says their old codex, "shall be free as long as the wind shall blow in the clouds, and as long as the world shall endure." It is Friesland, indeed, that sends to Parliament the most ardent deputies of the Liberal party. The population is entirely Protestant and very jealous of its faith; as also of its language, which is illustrated by a great popular poet, and cultivated with great care.—From "Holland and Its People," by EDMONDO de AMICUS (Translated from the Italian by CAROLINE TILTON).

Summer Morning

Down the long street the sun has made
Between the trees, a pathway bright;
And sifting through the spots of shade
Are scatterings of golden light.

The privet hedge is gemmed with dew,—
A bird is poised there, and is gone.
The world is cool and clean and new,—
A morning to be glad upon!

Surely the flowers across the way,
The shining roofs, the blue of space,
Were not so lovely yesterday.
This is a new, a brighter place!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

The Full Moon Turning Normandy to Silver

There were the hurry and the stir of disembarking at Le Havre; the customs and the cable sent home; and a last sight of the white ship that had brought us across the ocean, quiet now at its wharf, waiting. Then we boarded the train, and in a sort of dream traveled to Paris.

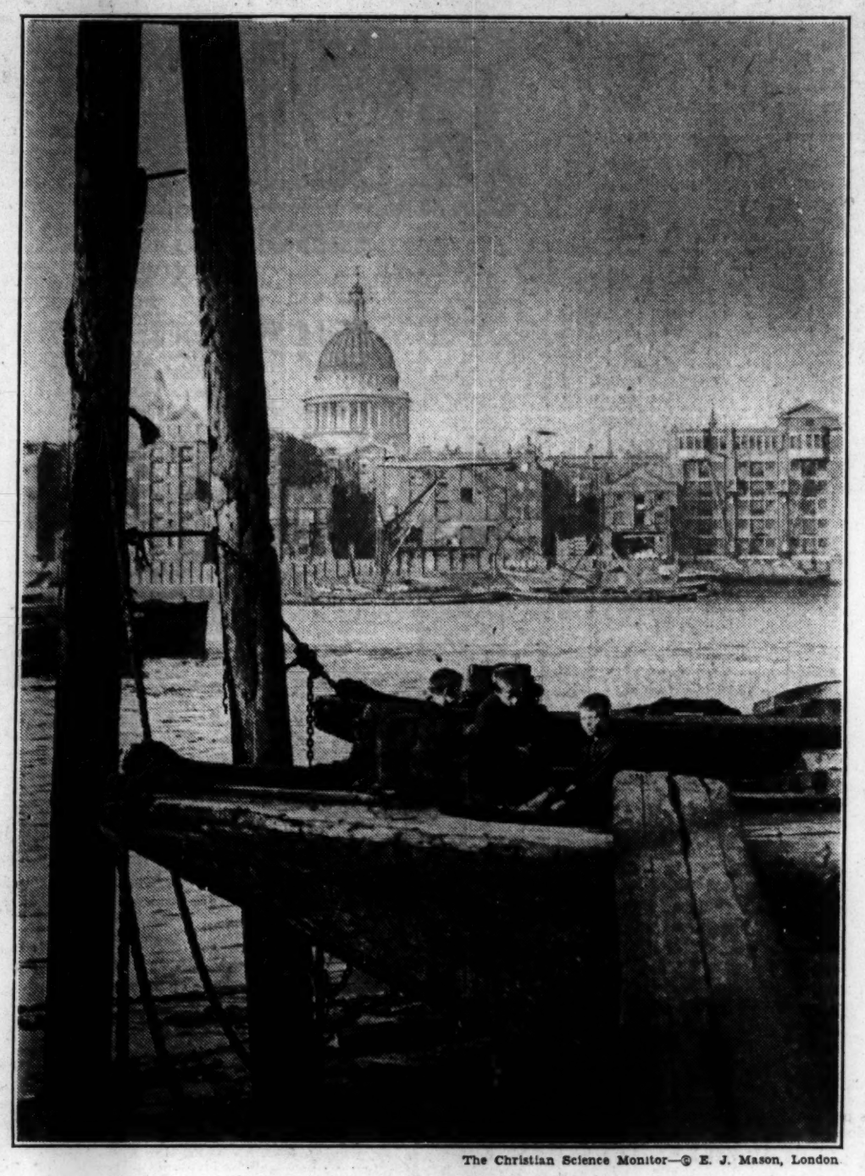
Havre slid away behind us, a town of faint lights and bulging black shapes. And then the country came. "Normandy is beautiful," I had heard friends say; and I had regretted that we would go through it by night, when we could see nothing. But I had not counted on the moon. It was a splendid night, half summer, half autumn, with a brisk breeze to blow in your face, and the full moon turning Normandy to silver.

Through small hills, that rolled away to the horizon. Through little valleys, from which moist odors came. Along level stretches that shone silver in the moonlight, brilliant by contrast with the shadowed valleys and the half-darkened hills. On and on the train sped, the click of its wheels on the rails making a sort of music. Rouen was another mass of dark shapes cut by flickering lights. And with Rouen came the Seine, gliding along by the side of the track, disappearing, then showing itself again. Along its banks stood many trees, some seeming to drop into the river, others tall against the silver sky.

The sky was wonderfully bright and transparent, till it seemed that the poplars must pierce it, stretching their slender heights skyward. Like black, silver-tipped columns they were, outlining the ridges of hills, their tops showing from the bottoms of valleys. Beautiful things, in groups or alone, etched against the sky.

There were small villages we hurried through, that left a memory of jagged roofs, twisting streets, the old, old houses. Almost on the tracks ranged some of the buildings, and we read the signs on them, strange French words and unknown names. Then the country would come again, all black and silver, the Seine, and the poplars. Past little farms we flew, across roads and paths. Through wooded areas and out onto open stretches. Past other sleeping villages.

While I still dreamed, the train hurried on, and soon there were bulks of buildings to blot out a part of the moonlight. And then an open space, and a long necklace of lights stretched along an area of blackness. It was Paris, gracing the banks of the Seine. Normandy had been left behind.



The Christian Science Monitor—© E. J. Mason, London

A Bankside Idyl: The Thames, London

Hans Andersen Loved Nature

He had what people call the true traveller's heart, keen wide-awake eyes, and an open mind. He observed nature and the life of the people who surrounded him with astounding accuracy and quickness, not only in composite pictures, giving an aggregate impression, but in a number of details which others would fail to notice. In addition, he possessed a strongly developed sense of locality. When he visited Rome and Florence, he felt as if he were walking about in Odense. He knew every spot.

He always looked upon nature with a lover's and poet's eye. One winter afternoon, when he was walking along the shore at Basnas, he saw in his imagination cities with houses and spires, numbers of vessels with flag-decked masts. "Everything appeared so grand; a piece of wood quite close to me on the foreshore impressed me by its apparent greatness. I think it was at the marshes I saw the reeds here enlarged into ships' masts, the feathery fluff of the reeds were the flags; a solitary pole became a tower, and the stones became horses." . . .

It is also an expression of his love of nature that he always brought rare seeds home from his travels which, under the care of his happy hand, grew and yielded both flowers and fruit, and he saw them grow with the same heartfelt joy as that with which a father watches the growth of his children.

He who loves children and nature is also fond of animals. Birds of passage were of all animals the most dear to Andersen, more especially the stork. . . . The stork became above all others the bird of the fairy-tale. Like himself, it had the instinct of travel, the longing for the warmth of the South while still remaining faithful to Denmark, and by its mode of living and its appearance it appealed strongly to his poetic fancy. He studied the family life of the storks, their matrimonial fidelity, their touching care of their young, when they make their first attempt at flying on the top of the roofs, their stringent justice when at harvest-time the long journey from Denmark to Africa is being prepared. . . .

The wild swans, too, were his friends. From the woods at Holsteinborg he listened to their weird song resembling the sound of ringing bells, and his eyes followed them until they, in their trek across the Baltic, disappeared on the horizon as tiny fluttering specks.—From "Hans Andersen, the Man," by ELITH REUMERT. Translated from the Danish by JESSIE BROCHNER.

IF CHARLES DICKENS could wander today through the Adelphi Arches, as he was wont to do in his time, he would find that the changes which have come to the River Thames are changes which affect the river not at all. True, a motorboat might go skimming past in a manner that would astonish him, and the loads of machinery and other up-to-date supplies in the shallow barges would contrast strangely with the cargoes he once saw slipping by. But he would see now, as he saw then, the river sweeping its way through the tiers of shipping, under the windows and against the walls of giant warehouses, whose feet are in the stream itself. Old St. Paul's, too, still towers its mighty dome above the scene—a landmark which Londoners, wherever they be, never quite forget. St. Paul's and the Thames give a permanence to London's ever-changing scene, for neither time nor change appears to alter either.

It is somewhere said of Dickens that he delighted in frequenting the Adelphi Arches and the river in their neighborhood, because he liked, as a boy, to picture himself going on adventurous voyages. Voyages of imagination are still taken by London lads, who spend their "half-holidays" from school among the ancient barges which are tied up all along the river from Vauxhall Bridge to beyond the Pool. Near Southwark, where the homes of many of these lads are on the edge of the river itself, the ancient Thames is as familiar to them as an old friend.

Soft, Low and Sweet

Soft, low and sweet, the blackbird wakes the day,
And clearer pipes, as rosier grows the gray
Of the wide sky, far, far into whose deep
The rath lark soars, and scatters down the steep
His runnel song, that skyey roundelay.

Each with a sigh awakes; and tremors play,
Coy in her leafy trees, and falt'ring creep
Across the daisy lawn and whisper, "Well-a-day,"
Soft, low and sweet.

From violet-banks the scent-clouds float away
And spread around their fragrance, as of sleep:
From ev'ry mossy nook the blossoms peep:
From ev'ry blossom comes one little ray
That makes the world-wealth one with spring, alway
Soft, low and sweet.

—JOHANNES CARL ANDERSEN, in "Songs Unsung."

Emily Tennyson's Duties

She was more than Alfred's domestic audience. Her judgment weighed with him in literary matters; and as his method in composition generally took the form of frequent recitation of the growing poem, her attentive ear and eager comment made her almost a collaborator. Besides, she had her own accomplishments, for she set his songs to music. Did she not find a rousing air appropriate to "Britons, guard your own?" . . .

She had graver duties, too. For Farringford was not too far from Osborne; and when Prince Albert drove over for a sudden visit (and found Alfred's books all over the drawing-room floor), Emily performed a startled curtsey, not less dismayed than the astounded parlourmaid, to whom an equerry propelled before them by the shoulders to announce the august visitor to his loyal bard; while Royal Highness graciously admired the view, and undertook to offer a nosegay of Emily's cowslips to Majesty herself. She saw the Queen as well, in the first years of royal widowhood, when they all drove over to Osborne. There was a fine diversity in the Laureate's callers. One afternoon Garibaldi came to see them and planted a Wellingtonia in the garden; it all passed off extremely well, with exchanges of Italian poetry, and praises of British vegetation. . . .

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands was a more alarming visitor. They made a throne for her out of home-grown wood; and Emily collected money for a cathedral that was sadly needed in Honolulu, whilst Alfred listened to Hawaiian music and gave his guest two big magnolia flowers in his best Hawaiian manner. They had American visitors as well; there was Mr. Bayard Taylor, and the more majestic Mr. Sumner, and the American publisher whom Alfred scared by dropping on his knees in a moonlit field and saying, "Violets, man, violets! Smell them and you'll sleep the better," and Miss Lowell, who had never seen cowslips until she reached the Isle of Wight, to say nothing of the six Americans who walked up the drive one day, when they were entertaining a brace of Bishops. Such are the social ardours of a Laureate's wife.

Then there was all her correspondence—letters to be written to all Alfred's friends, as well as to her own; notes to Dr. Jowett enclosing letters from the children and asking for suggestions of classical subjects for her husband's Muse; letters to unknown persons who desired Alfred's advice upon religious matters, as well as to the vocal multitudes of perfect strangers, who persisted in pelting him with the most unreadable of home-made poems.—PHILIP GUEDALLA, in "Bonnet and Shawl and Album."

Wood Path
(Isle Royale)

A little winding secret way,
Half-hid between tree-columned walls,
Where bright-eyed wood things fearless stray—
A little winding secret way
Where in the morning sunbeams stray
And where at dusk the wood-thrush calls—
A little winding secret way,
Half-hid between tree-columned walls.

CLAIRE STUART.

"Inalienable rights"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS' assurance, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," not only points to a greatly desired condition, but also shows the way through which alone to attain unto it. Knowing the truth of harmonious being is the only possible way to realize the true liberty which in human experience men have but partially understood and expressed.

It perhaps may be broadly asserted that all the sincere striving of the race has expressed, dimly or clearly, the innate desire to attain to freedom, to establish the rights of individuals and of nations. While Jesus gave the promise and the rule, his meaning was but slightly grasped; and yet, though losing sight of the truth he revealed, men have nevertheless striven onward toward the goal. Epochal events, in which the guiding wisdom of God can be traced, have forwarded human experience; and certain historic acts and documents of signal importance, such as the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Emancipation Proclamation, have breathed the unquenchable love of freedom and illustrated the divine support underlying every true effort on the path toward right.

Historic steps such as these, undertaken, as it may have seemed in their time, to meet the need of special groups, now viewed in proper perspective are recognized as movements which were in their essence divinely blessed, and therefore blessed in their influence upon the entire human race. On page 161 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy speaks of "that immortal sentiment of the Declaration, 'Man is endowed by his Maker with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'" It is interesting to note that "inalienable" signifies that "which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes." The inalienable rights, life, liberty, and happiness, are essentially derived from the divine source and imply not merely privileges, but bounden duty that they be made use of in a manner suited to their origin.

The deflection of these precious rights through sins, fears, and sorrows is all too familiar to the human family. Not knowing the true nature of life, liberty, and happiness, men have failed to manifest these conditions in their highest significance. But in this, as in all human experience, Christian Science is showing men the way of harmony revealed by Christ Jesus. In Science and Health (p. 106) Mrs. Eddy says: "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience." And she explains, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Being thus "guided rightly," one comes to understand the true nature of God, the infinite governing intelligence, as revealed in Christian Science, and of man, as the reflection of divine Mind. This understanding is the path to true liberty, to the realization of spiritually inalienable rights. Paul says, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Christian Science enables one to see that not alone are the individual efforts to grasp and manifest these inalienable rights blessed of the Father, but that every effort of every nation truly to advance the ideal of liberty is under the protection of the divine Principle, which, whether clearly understood or not, is nevertheless guiding into expression whatever is right in the unfolding history of the race. Every enlightened individual therefore appreciates every such position gained on the way toward ideal liberty; for liberty, being an idea of omnipresent, infinite Mind, is impartially available to all men to realize and to forward in human experience, each for himself and for all; and all for each, since what is truly good for one is also good for all.

In the light of revealed Truth, in Christian Science, all the truly forwarding events in human history are seen to be linked as in an inseverable chain, leading and drawing all men toward the light of spiritual liberty, "the glorious liberty of the children of God," of which the Apostle Paul speaks in his epistle to the Romans. As, then, recurring reminders of these precious liberations come and pass, each such historic event can be viewed, in the light of Christian Science, as conducive not alone to national blessing, great as that is, but also to universal blessing, as evidence of God's guiding love in all the affairs of the children of men, groping through the long night of materialism toward the dawn of spiritual release from belief in life, liberty, and happiness as in any way derived from or dependent upon matter. The great lesson to be brought into contemplation of liberating human events is that stated in Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 225), "Love is the liberator."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

„Unveräußerliche Rechte"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTI JESU Versicherung: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen" weist nicht nur auf einen sehr erwünschten Zustand hin, sondern zeigt auch den einzig möglichen Weg dazu. Die Erkenntnis der Wahrheit des einmütigen Seins ist der einzig mögliche Weg zur Erkenntnis jener wahren Freiheit, die die Menschen in ihrer Erfahrung nur teilweise verstanden und zum Ausdruck gebracht haben.

Man kann vielleicht allgemein behaupten, daß alles aufrichtige Streben des Menschengeschlechts bewußt oder unbewußt ein Ausdruck des allen innewohnenden Verlangens ist, Freiheit zu erlangen, die Rechte des einzelnen und der Völker aufzurichten. Jesus gab zwar die Verheißung und die Regel; aber ihre Bedeutung wurde kaum begriffen. Und doch haben die Menschen, obwohl sie die von ihm geoffenbarte Wahrheit aus den Augen verloren, trotzdem vorwärts gestrebt dem Ziel entgegen. Denkwürdige Ereignisse, die die führende Weisheit Gottes erkennen lassen, haben die menschliche Erfahrung gefördert, und gewisse geschichtliche Taten und Urkunden von hervorragender Bedeutung wie die Magna Charta, die Unabhängigkeitserklärung und die Befreiungsverkündigung haben die unauslöschliche Freiheitsliebe geatmet und den jeder wahren Anstrengung auf dem Wege zum Rechten zugrunde liegenden göttlichen Halt veranschaulicht.

Solche geschichtlichen Schritte, die, wie es zu ihrer Zeit geschienen haben mag, zur Befriedigung des Bedürfnisses bestimmter Gruppen unternommen wurden, erweisen sich jetzt im richtigen Zusammenhang gesehen als Vorgänge, deren Wesen göttlich gesegnet und deren Einfluß daher auf das ganze Menschengeschlecht segensreich war. Auf Seite 161 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy über „den unsterblichen Gedanken in der Unabhängigkeitserklärung: ‚Der Mensch ist von seinem Schöpfer mit gewissen unveräußerlichen Rechten ausgestattet worden, zu welchen Leben, Freiheit und das Streben nach Glück gehören'". Es ist beachtenswert, daß „unveräußerlich" bedeutet, „daß man, selbst wenn man möchte, etwas nicht weggeben oder darüber verfügen kann". Die unveräußerlichen Rechte Leben, Freiheit und Glück stammen ihrem Wesen nach aus der göttlichen Quelle und schließen nicht bloß Vorrechte in sich, sondern die Pflicht, daß man in einer ihrem Ursprung entsprechenden Art und Weise von ihnen Gebrauch mache.

Die Entwertung dieser unschätzbaren Rechte durch Sünden, Befürchtungen und Sorgen ist den Menschen nur zu bekannt. Da sie das wahre Wesen des Lebens, der Freiheit und des Glücks nicht kennen, ist es ihnen nicht gelungen, diese Zustände in ihrer höchsten Bedeutung zu bekunden. Aber wie bei allem menschlichen Erleben zeigt ihnen die Christliche Wissenschaft auch hier den durch Christus Jesus geoffenbarten Weg der Harmonie. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 106): „Wie das amerikanische Volk, so hat auch die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Unabhängigkeitserklärung. Gott hat dem Menschen unveräußerliche Rechte verliehen, unter andern: Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen". Und sie erklärt: „Der Mensch regiert sich eigentlich nur dann selbst, wenn er sich von seinem Schöpfer, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, richtig leiten und regieren läßt".

In dieser Weise „richtig geleitet" lernt man das in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarte wahre Wesen Gottes, der unendlichen regierenden Intelligenz, und des Menschen als der Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts verstehen. Dieses Verständnis führt zu wahrer Freiheit, zu der Erkenntnis der geistig unveräußerlichen Rechte. Paulus sagt: „Wo aber der Geist des Herrn ist, da ist Freiheit".

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen wir, daß nicht nur die Anstrengungen des einzelnen, diese unveräußerlichen Rechte zu erfassen und zu bekunden, vom Vater gesegnet werden, sondern daß jede Anstrengung jedes Volkes, das Freiheitsideal wahrhaft zu fördern, unter dem Schutze des göttlichen Prinzips steht, das alles, was in der entfaltenden Geschichte des Menschengeschlechts recht ist, zum Ausdruck führt, ob die Menschen es klar sehen oder nicht. Jeder aufgeklärte Mensch schätzt daher jede auf dem Wege zur idealen Freiheit gewonnene Stellung. Denn Freiheit ist eine Idee des allgegenwärtigen, unendlichen Gemüts, weshalb sie jeder Mensch unterschiedslos erkennen und im Leben fördern kann, jeder für sich und für alle, aber auch alle für jeden, da alles, was für den einzelnen wahrhaft gut ist, auch für alle gut ist.

Im Lichte der geoffenbarten Wahrheit, in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erkennt man, daß alle in der menschlichen Geschichte wahrhaft fördernden Ereignisse wie eine unzerreißbare Kette zusammenhängen und alle Menschen zu dem Lichte geistiger Freiheit, zu der von dem Apostel Paulus in seinem Briefe an die Römer erwähnten „herrlichen Freiheit der Kinder Gottes" führen und ziehen. Wie nun geschichtliche Ereignisse kommen und gehen und uns immer wieder an diese unschätzbaren Befreiungen erinnern, können wir im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft sehen, daß sie nicht nur dem betreffenden Volke zu großem Segen gereichen, sondern auch zum Segen der ganzen Welt als Beweis der führenden Liebe Gottes bei allen Fragen, in denen die Menschen durch die lange Nacht des Materialismus vorwärts tasten nach der dämmernden geistigen Befreiung von dem Glauben, daß Leben, Freiheit und Glück irgendwie von der Materie stammen oder abhängig seien. Mrs. Eddy hat die bei befreienden menschlichen Ereignissen in Betracht zu ziehende bedeutsame Lehre in die Worte gefaßt: „Liebe ist die Befreierin" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 225).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A New Edition
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Named
THE STUDENTS' EDITION

To Which Is Added for the First Time a Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings

THIS new edition of the Christian Science Textbook is a volume of 746 pages, and makes available for the first time a comprehensive index to the marginal headings. The index of thirty-four pages is printed in clear, readable type, and it is expected that it will be found most helpful to every student of Christian Science.

The Students' Edition is made in a new size, slightly smaller than the standard pocket edition. It is printed from new plates in the same size type on the same high-grade Oxford India Bible paper used in the pocket edition. However, the binding, instead of being full limp, is flexible morocco with round corners and gilt edges.

In Blue and in Black Morocco, price $4.00

A complete catalogue of Mrs. Eddy's works will be sent on request.

Works on Christian Science may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room, or will be sent prepaid to any address. Send orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SO. CALIFORNIA HEADING LIST

Qualifies 16 for Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Final —Stanford Second

BERKELEY, Calif., July 2 (AP)—Southern California's powerful track and field team, seeking its fifth Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. title, placed 16 entrants yesterday for today's finals.

Stanford, runnerup last year, trailed in second place by qualifying nine performers, while Pennsylvania led the eastern contingent by moving four men into today's events. Qualifying three athletes each were Michigan, Yale, Cornell and California.

Big Ben B. Eastman '33 of Stanford, Frank C. Wykoff '32 of Southern California and Eugene E. Record '32 of Harvard shared individual honors as double winners.

Eastman, unofficial world's record holder in the quarter and half mile and 800-meter runs, loafed through the quarter mile in 48.5s. and followed it up by heading his trial in the 880 in 1m. 57.4s. He ran the one-lap event two and one-tenth seconds slower than his best time.

One of the outstanding performances of the trials, which produced few extraordinary marks, was furnished by Malcom W. Metcalf '32, 210-pound six-foot-three-inch javelin thrower of Dartmouth College. He hurled the spear 220ft. 10⅜ in. to stamp himself as potential timber for the Olympic Games team.

Wykoff, Southern California's sprint ace, led a delegation of 100-yard dash men that included Gordon Fraser '33 of West Virginia; A. T. Kelly of Georgetown, and R. F. Hardy '34 of Cornell. Wykoff and Hardy, winners of the two semi-final heats, turned in times of 9.7s.

William A. Carr '32 of Pennsylvania won his 440-yard heat in 47.7s., while Karl D. Warner '34 of Yale, expected to give Eastman his strongest competition, ran second to E. A. Ablowich '34 of Southern California in another 48.5s. heat.

N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard's hope against Eastman in the 880 and the leading candidate for mile honors, qualified in the first named event in second place to E. T. Turner Jr. '33 of Michigan.

Harvard's crack hurdler, Capt. Eugene E. Record '32, qualified for the finals in the high barriers and the semi-finals of the low hurdles with first places. The summary:

100-YARD DASH

(First Three Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; D. D. Johnson '33, Princeton, second; J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard, third; R. L. Lacey '32, Colgate, fourth. Time—9.8s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Hardy '33, Cornell; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, second; C. B. Hudson '32, California, third; J. B. Potoski '34, Syracuse, fourth. Time—9.9s.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Kiesel '34, California; L. H. Ball '34, Southern California; second; A. T. Kelly '33, Georgetown, third; H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—9.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Gordon Frazer '33, West Virginia; C. W. Miller '33, Williams; second; B. H. Hand '32, Princeton, third; A. E. Maskrey Jr. '34; Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—10s.

SEMIFINALS—Three to Qualify for Finals

First Heat—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; Gordon Frazer '33, West Virginia, second; A. T. Kelly '33, Georgetown, third; B. H. Hand '32, Princeton, fourth. Time—9.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell; R. A. Kiesel '34, California, second; L. H. Ball '34, Southern California, third; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, fourth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash (Three to Qualify) First Heat—Won by R. L. Lacey '32, Colgate; Gordon Frazer '33, West Virginia, second; H. H. Steel '32, Pennsylvania, third; S. B. Shleffar '33, N. Y. U., third. Time—21.8s.

Second Heat—Won by B. H. Hand '32, Princeton; William Lockett '33, U. C. L. A., second; G. L. Smither '32, William and Mary, third; A. C. Forbes '32, Harvard, fourth. Time—21.9s.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Kiesel '34, California; H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania, second; Isadore Fogel '33, N. Y. U., third; A. D. Keown '33, Princeton, fourth. Time—21.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, So. California; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, second; J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard, third; L. L. Rosenthal '32, Cornell, fourth. Time—21.6s.

440-YARD DASH

(First Three to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; W. V. Keller '34, Pittsburgh, second; H. B. Whitney '32, Colgate, third; J. C. Healey '33, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—48.5s.

Second Heat—Won by E. A. Ablowich '32, Southern California; K. D. Warner '34, Yale, second; A. G. Adams '33, Bates, third; H. L. Hoffman '33, New York, fourth. Time—48.5s.

Third Heat—Won by W. A. Carr '33, Pennsylvania; E. F. Russell '32, Michigan, second; A. H. Woessner '32, Southern California, third; N. P. Dodge '33, Harvard, fourth. Time—47.7s.

880-YARD RUN (Four to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; H. P. Dawson '32, Princeton, second; F. P. Pumphrey '32, N. Y. U., third; D. R. Foore '34, So. California, fourth. Time—1m. 57.4s.

Second Heat—Won by W. P. McGeagh '32, So. California; W. F. Dunaway '33, Pennsylvania State, second; J. V. Kelly '32, Georgetown, third; A. L. Schaeffer '33, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—1m. 55.9s.

Third Heat—Won by E. T. Turner Jr. '33, Michigan; N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard, second; W. Pongrace '34, Michigan State, third; J. R. Mangan '34, Cornell, fourth. Time—1m. 56.2s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

(Three to Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by William S. Stokes '32, Southern California; Alexander Reidell '33, Columbia, second; E. E. Record '32, Harvard, third; Henry O. Wakeman '32, Colgate, fourth. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale; Wendell C. Aldred '32, Pennsylvania, second; C. W. L. Summerill '32, Princeton, third; Joseph P. Bills '33, Southern California, fourth. Time—15.2s.

Third Heat—Won by August W. Meir '34, Stanford; James A. Payne '32, Southern California, second; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State, third; W. C. Embry, '34, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—15.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by E. C. Welsh '33, Southern California; P. D. Brentlinger '32, Syracuse, second; R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin, third; R. D. Crawford '32, California, fourth. Time—15s.

SEMIFINALS—Three to Qualify for Finals

First heat—Won by W. S. Stokes '32, Southern California; E. C. Welsh '33 Southern California, second; Alexander Reidell '33, Columbia, third; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, fourth. Time—14.9s.

Second Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale, second; J. A. Pakne '32, Southern California, third; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—14.9s.

220-YARD HURDLES (TWO TO QUALIFY)

First Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; T. H. Coulter '33, Carnegie Tech, second; R. P. Roche '32, New York, third; G. S. Johnston '33, Princeton, fourth. Time—24.6s.

Second Heat—Won by J. A. Payne '32, Southern California; H. L. Fates '32, Yale, second; Al. Herbert '32, Stanford, third; E. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—24.1s.

Third Heat—Won by J. F. Healey '34, New York; C. E. Scarlett Jr. '32, Princeton, second; James Miller '32, U. C. L. A., third; P. D. Brentlinger '32, Syracuse, fourth. Time—24.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. H. Carls '32, Southern California; H. O. Wakeman '32, Colgate, second; E. O. Bath '33, Michigan State, third; J. E. Walker '33, Swarthmore, fourth. Time—24.9s.

Fifth Heat—Won by A. W. Meier '33, Stanford; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, second; W. G. Van Keuren '34, Penn State, third; W. J. Bradley '34, Georgetown, fourth. Time—24.9s.

Sixth Heat—Won by J. V. Janis '32, Fordham; J. H. Wiseman '32, Columbia, second; C. P. Liberty '33, Michigan State, third; James Andrews Jr. '33, Haverford, fourth. Time—24.5s.

Running Broad Jump (qualifiers)—R. A. Barber '32, So. California, 24ft. 1⅜in.; T. P. McNally '33, Holy Cross, 23ft. 2in., second; C. N. McFadden '34, So. California, 23ft. 4¾in., third; N. P. Paul '34, So. California, 22ft. 10½in., fourth; J. H. Johnson '33, So. California, 22ft. 7¼in., fifth; Michael Andursky '33, Pennsylvania, 22ft. 6⅞in., sixth.

16-POUND SHOTPUT

Qualifiers—Nelson A. Gray '33, Stanford, 50ft. 8¾in; Henri J. Labrode '33, Stanford, 49ft. 9⅝in.; Thomas F. Gilbane '33, Brown, 47ft. 11¾in.; Hueston Harper '34, Southern California, 47ft. 7¼in.

Hammer Throw (qualifiers)—V. T. Malin '34, Yale, 162ft. 8½in.; M. M. Resnick '33, N. Y. U., 161ft. 5⅝in., second; A. D. Converse '33, Yale, 159ft. ¾in., third; N. C. Perkins '32, Colby, 158ft. 10⅜in., fourth; Grant McDougal '33, Pennsylvania, 158ft. 2½in., fifth; P. E. Zaremba '34, N. Y. U., 157ft. 7⅜in., sixth.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)—H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 159ft.; R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, 156ft., second; R. H. Hall '32, So. California, 154ft. 4½in., third; J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, 149ft. 7in., fourth; P. H. Couhig '33, Boston College, 147ft. 9in., fifth; N. A. Gray, Stanford, 147ft. 8in., sixth.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers)—M. W. Metcalf '32, Dartmouth, 220ft. 10⅜in.; George Werntz '33, Colgate, 199ft. 5in., second; Frank Williamson '34, So. California, 196ft. ½in., third; J. A. Miles '33, California, 195ft. 7⅝in., fourth; E. I. Waterbury '33, California, 195ft. 6⅝in., fifth; H. R. Hick '32, N. Y. U., 193ft. 9½in., sixth.

Cricket Leaders Hold Their Places

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—As Kent defeated Warwickshire by 74 runs, Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 49, and Nottinghamshire won against Gloucestershire by six wickets. The order of the first three teams in the standing of the English county cricket championship is unaffected by the first-class games concluded yesterday. There are now only two teams in competition which have managed to preserve a cypher in the "losses" column. They are Sussex, and Surrey, which yesterday drew with Lancashire and Derbyshire, respectively.

Once again A. P. Freeman, Kent's veteran spin bowler, has to be congratulated on an exceedingly meritorious performance. On the first day of play at Folkestone he captured eight Warwickshire wickets for 31 runs, the second day he took nine for 60. In view of his success it was not surprising that Warwickshire's innings realized only 129 and 140. Kent's totals were 174 and 169.

Owing to a break in what must be considered for England an abnormally long sequence of sunshiny days, scoring ruled low in most of the matches under consideration. At Northampton, for example, the home side followed up a ridiculously small first innings total of 89 with 113 and Yorkshire won by a margin of an innings after hitting only 251 for six wickets declared.

It is very unusual for two opposing teams to make exactly the same number of runs in an innings, but that is what Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire did. Each collected 262 in the first knock, then the visitors "cracked." They were all out the second time for 94, leaving Notts confronted with the necessity of collecting just 95.

At Chesterfield every time the players decided to resume, rain decided the same thing, and when the game was left drawn Derbyshire was ahead on the first innings with 180 runs against.

In one or two cases, however, there was some big scoring such as Somersetshire's 455 against Essex at Leyton, which paved the way for a victory by an innings and 74. Essex's batting realized 256 and 125. At Manchester, too, runs came freely—413 of them to Lancashire, 322 to Sussex. As the latter had five players still to bat in the first innings each county received four points.

Leicestershire distinguished itself with a win by three wickets over Middlesex at Leicester. Totals were Middlesex 203 and 133, Leicestershire 248 and 90 for seven wickets.

In games outside the county championship, the South American tourists made a creditable draw with the Royal Navy, scoring 187 and 119 for eight wickets against 152 and 207. Marylebone Cricket Club, drew with Cambridge University (M. C. C. 300 and 230 for eight wickets declared, Cambridge 232 and 182 for seven wickets), Army beat the Royal Air Force by an innings and 130 runs (Army 490, Air Force 159 and 201), Oxford defeated H. D. G. Leverson-Gower's eleven by 10 wickets totaling 317 and 29 for no wickets against 195 and 147.

The individual scores over 200 runs were made by J. S. Iddon 201 for Lancashire and R. E. H. Hudson 217 for the Army.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	37	30	.552
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548
Boston	36	33	.522
Philadelphia	37	36	.507
St. Louis	34	33	.507
Brooklyn	35	36	.493
New York	31	33	.484
Cincinnati	31	46	.403

RESULTS JULY 1

New York 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Only games scheduled.

OUIMET WINS MASSACHUSETTS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., July 2—Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club and United States amateur champion, won the Massachusetts State open golf championship at the Oyster Harbors Club, here, yesterday, with a card of 287 for the 72 holes of play. Herman Barron of Tamarack, N. Y., was second with 288.

ROBERTSON WINS MARATHON

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Macnab Robertson of Scotland, today won the British marathon renewal, completing the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2h. 34m. 32⅘s., the second fastest time ever recorded in the event. Robertson defeated his coach and defending champion, "Dunky" Wright by seven yards.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

RESULTS JULY 1

Hollywood 14, Sacramento 8.
Portland 11, Los Angeles 6.
Seattle 11, San Francisco 3.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS JULY 1

Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 3.
New Orleans 5, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta at Birmingham (postponed).
Nashville at Memphis (postponed).

MRS. CUMMINGS WINS NATIONAL

Defends Title in Eastern Archery Association Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 2—Once again, and for the tenth time, Mrs Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center, Mass., the defending champion, took the National Round title of the Eastern Archery Association as a result of her steady and consistently good shooting at the annual championship meet here. In the first round Mrs. Cummings took a lead of 45 points over Mrs. Lyman Whitney of Newtonville, Mass., the 1928 champion, and of 55 points over Miss Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., who won the title in 1930.

In the second round Mrs. Cummings not only maintained but increased her lead, and her final score of 136-804 was 121 points above the 135-683 score turned in by Miss Duggan for second place. Mrs. Whitney had a rather poor second round which gave her a final score of 126-656 and fourth place. Mrs. Flora Hale of New Haven, Conn., who stood fourth in the first round, improved her score sufficiently to take third place in the final count with a score of 139-679.

The championship events for the men are a Double York and a Double American. The men shot the first York Thursday and have also shot the first American. The competition among the leaders in this event was very keen, but at the end the score stood: Carl G. Thompson, Pinehurst, N. C., 90—608; Frank Horack, North Tonawanda, N. Y., 89—605; W. E. Long, Newton, Mass., 89—601.

The men yesterday started shooting the second York but rain interfered and the shooting was interrupted after the 100-yard range had been shot. A feature of the morning's shooting was the remarkable score of 60-288 for the 72 arrows at 100 yards made by Thompson. So far as known this is a record which never has been equaled in this country. If he keeps up this pace a new record in the York Round may be looked for. The scores:

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND

Mrs. D. Cummings, Newton Cen.	136—804
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	135—683
Mrs. Flora Hale, New Haven	139—679
Mrs. Lyman Whitney, Newtonville	126—656
Edith Grindle, New Haven	119—589
M. E. Dean, Assonet	115—581
Eversley Childs, Greenwich	119—568
Madeline Dutcher, So. Egremont	124—566
Diana Bolling, Greenwich	123—548
Bertha Schwenger, Kenmore	112—538
Polly Bushond, Worcester	108—510
Ailsa Campbell, Great Barrington	121—509
Stella Ives, Roslindale	101—483
Mildred Snavely, New Haven	112—468
Mary Crosby, Northampton	100—460
Madeleine Taylor, Newton Center	104—458
Mrs. C. A. Kenard, Westfield	99—453
Mrs. H. E. McKinney, Philadelphia	109—437
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	92—426
Mrs. Cia Craft, Tulsa	100—424
Margherita Childs, Greenwich	93—407
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	88—376
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	88—364
Mrs. E. A. Teubner, Philadelphia	87—357
Mrs. N. D. Forbes, West Haven	84—350
Marian Stanford, Ware	79—321
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	68—306
Mrs. H. Warner, Springfield	42—302
Mrs. F. E. Walls, Melrose	67—293
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester	68—279
Mrs. P. H. Ball, Deerfield	69—267
Carol Saxe, Lynbrook	67—263
Margaret Eaton, Rochester	64—248
Mrs. D. E. B. Wakelee, Melrose	58—240
Williamina Grant, Worcester	58—236
Mrs. J. B. Tomlin Jr., Atlantic City	65—235
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield	52—228
Frances Sanford, Ware	59—197
Laura Hayward, Pittsfield	37—167
Esther Johnson, Amherst	44—148
Francoise Queneau, New Rochelle	39—135
Florance Martin, Phillipston	33—125
Gertrude Roach, Buffalo	32—104
Mrs. H. O. Rex, Plainville	11—*27

*Single round only.

FIRST COLUMBIA ROUND

Mrs. Flora Hale, New Haven	72—494
Madeline Dutcher, So. Egremont	72—490
Mrs. D. Cummings, Newton Center	71—487
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	72—484
Mildred Snavely, West Haven	71—467
Eversley Childs, Greenwich	71—461
Polly Buchong, Worcester	71—447
Mrs. A. A. Hooker, Springfield	67—443
Edith Grindle, New Haven	72—426
Madeline Taylor, Newton Center	70—412
Bertha Schwenger, Kenmore	69—411
Mary Crosby, Northampton	67—409
Mrs. Lyman Whitney, Newtonville	66—408
Ailsa Campbell, Great Barrington	68—404
Mary Deane, West Haven	69—387
Diana Bolling, Greenwich	68—386
Stella Ives, Roslindale	67—383
Mrs. Cia Craft, Tulsa	68—364
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	64—354
Margharita Childs, Greenwich	66—350
Carol Saxe, Lynbrook	65—349
Mrs. C. A. Kinard, Westfield	62—344
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	59—337
Mrs. N. D. Fornes, West Haven	63—331
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	64—330
Mrs. H. D. McKinney, Philadelphia	65—323
Mrs. J. B. Tomlin, Atlantic City	60—322
Mrs. E. A. Teubner, Philadelphia	61—315
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	62—314
Frances Sanford, Ware	60—306
Gertrude Roach, Buffalo	58—262
Mrs. Ruth Dick, Worcester	56—252
Mrs. F. E. Walls, Melrose	55—245
Margaret Eaton, Rochester	51—239
Florence Martin, Phillipston	50—238
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	57—232
Williamina Grant, Worcester	50—228
Esther Johnson, Amherst	52—218
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield	51—215
Mrs. D. B. Wakelee, Melrose	47—199
Françoise Queneau, New Rochelle	44—186
Frances Sanford, Springfield	50—164
Mrs. P. H. Ball, Deerfield	38—164
Miss Laura Hayward, Pittsfield	28—130
Mrs. H. O. Rex, Plainville	28—124

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND

Carl G. Thompson, Pinehurst	90—608
Frank Morack, North Tonawanda	89—605
W. E. Long, Newtonville	89—601
Donald Mackenzie, Greenwich	90—580
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	90—558
C. E Kear, Stratford	89—545
W. M. Hale, New Haven	88—540
W. H. Palmer Jr., Philadelphia	88—530
W. M. Willcox, South Egremont	89—523
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	87—507
J. E. Applegate, New Haven	87—503
C Brownell, Moodus	85—497
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton	83—497
J. Neild, Greenfield	85—491
L. G. Chapin, Rockville Center	85—473
W. L. Abbey, Brooklyn	83—475
H. B. Hubbell, New Rochelle	84—468
J. P. Eagan, Worcester	83—467
A. W. Dick, Worcester	83—455
W. C. White, Scarsdale	86—452
E. R. Teubner Jr., Philadelphia	82—440
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield	81—435
Russell Willcox, So. Egremont	84—432
J. Barrow, Jersey City	83—431
W. L. Doerty, Middletown	74—412
F. F. Adams, Vergennes	73—411
R. W. Ellis, New York	83—409
H. O. Rex, Plainville	79—403
J. B. Tomlin Jr., Atlantic City	79—395
R. A. Harrington, Greenfield	73—389
C. H. Warner, Springfield	76—399
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	83—373
T. W. Vanderveer, Pt. Washington	76—384
W. W. Whittum, Springfield	78—361
J. C. Roberts, Greenfield	70—358
E. Smallen Berger, Brooklyn	78—348
H. D. McKinney, Philadelphia	71—345
John P. True, Waban	74—338
R. P. Hodgdon, New Bedford	64—338
R. Erskine, Cheshire	65—335
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	63—316
E. X. Esten, Wilbraham	66—302
N. D. Fornes, New Haven	68—298
N. M. Higbee, Atlantic City	44—204
G. A. Kinard, Westfield	48—200
J. B. Wheeler, Burlington	47—193

POLISH ATHLETES EN ROUTE

WARSAW, Poland, July 2 (AP)—The Polish Olympic team was received by Premier Prystor yesterday and then left for Gdynia, from where it will sail for the United States and Los Angeles on the liner Pulaski is due in New York July 14.

Wrestlers Are Behind Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—In spite of afternoon sessions, the schedule for the semifinal day of the Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships and Olympic semifinal tryouts at the Madison Square Garden bowl was uncompleted when the evening proceedings were stopped by rain before the heavyweights could get into action. It is hoped, however, to complete the tests before midnight this evening, by getting under way early in the evening, before darkness.

The 123-pound and 145-pound classes, which have been the chief causes of delay, are still holding up the final decisions as first one and then another of the contenders reverses the performances of the others and holds himself still in the battle under the rules. In the former, eight are still officially on the list, while seven are still possibilities in the latter class. The summary:

118-Pound Class—Alvin Letowt, New York A. C., threw W. Partington, Attleboro Y. M. C. A., with half-Nelson and leg hold in 13m. 7s. James Abras, University of Miami, eliminated Irvin Samuels, Wilmington Y. M. C. A., by decision. Louis Conti, Lenox Hill A. A., New York, defeated Alexander Reile, West Side Y., New York, by decision.

123-Pound Class—George A. Lord, University of Miami, threw Francis Millard, North Adams Y. M. C. A., with half-Nelson and body hold in 9m. 41s. George W. Ashford, United States Naval Academy, threw Arthur Bartels, New York A. C., with half-Nelson and body hold in 6m. 47s. Joe Sapora, New York A. C., threw Neff Smart, Brigham Young University, with half-Nelson and bar hold in 5m. 41s. James Ragusen, New York A. C., eliminated John Campbell, Kansas City Y. M. H. A., by decision. Rex Perry, Pioneer A. C., eliminated Cleveland Peterson, West Side Y., New York, with double bar lock in 12m. 43s.

134-Pound Class—Arlie Holland, University of Florida, threw Del Young, Brigham Young University, in 5m. 50s., with body hold. John Norden, Woburn, Mass., eliminated Tom Jenkins, New York A. C., by decision. John Fannakides, Hermes A. C., threw Sol Goldstein, Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., with double arm roll in 1m. 49s.

145-Pound Class—William C. Latrobe, United States Navy, San Diego, Calif., threw Dan Forrester, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., with body lock in 3m. 37s. Fritz Schaumloeffel, German-American A. C., eliminated Henry J. Laborie, New Orleans A. C., with double arm fall back in 1m. 19s. Ben Bishop, Manheim, eliminated Frank Manino, West Side Y., New York, with shoulder lock in 6m. 5s. Herbert Bergeson, Portland, Ore., threw N. Dermarderosian, Boston Y. M. C. U., with fall back in 8m. 32s. Anders Swanson, New York A. C., defeated Paul F. Warner, Kansas State College, by decision. Louis Cowell, N. Y. A. C., defeated Al Obernheimer, Lenox Hill A. C., by decision. Arlie Tomlinson, Pioneer A. C., threw Arthur Kanz, First German A. C., Philadelphia, with wrist lock and half nelson. J. W. Bezley, United States Navy, won from Bayard Evans, N. Y. A. C., by default.

158-Pound Class—Charles Manoli, Boston, threw William G. Cleary, North Adams (Mass.), Y. M. C. A., with cross arm and crotch hold, in 10m. 4s.; Jack Van Diana Bolling, Greenwich ..... 123—548
erts, Kansas State College, with arm lock, in 3m. 40s.; Ray Parker, Detroit, threw Paul K. Cassell, Manheim, with half nelson and bar hold, in 13m. 2s.; Nikaalaus Schwaiger, First German A. C., eliminated Delbert Kunkel, Salt Lake City, with double arm lock in 3m. 26s.; John W. Deam, University of Florida, eliminated Neil Snow Robinson, Mansfield, Ohio, with arm lock, in 24s.; Orron Clark, N. Y. A. C., won from C. F. Lorenzo, Penn State College, by default; Bliss P. Sargeant, Martins Creek, threw Louis Maschi, Lenox Hill A. C., New York, with half nelson and crotch hold, in 6m. 23s.

174-Pound Class—David Botwinink, Kansas City Y. M. H. A., eliminated Thomas Atis, Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., with double arm lock, in 7m. 19s.; Allie I. Moore, United States Naval Academy, threw J. W. Miller, Kansas State College, with bar arm and chancery, in 3m. 28s.; Alvin Graney, North Adams Y. M. C. A., eliminated Eugene Ritter, West Side Y., by decision; Lloyd Ricks, Pioneer A. C., eliminated George Pashayan, New York A. C., in 13m., with a body slam.

LEANDER WINNER OF CHALLENGE CUP

HENLEY, Eng., July 2 (AP)—The Leander eight of England today won the Grand Challenge Cup, leading race of the annual Henley Regatta, defeating the Thames Rowing Club crew by one-half length in the final. The time for the Henley distance of a mile and 550 yards was 7m. 19s. Leander probably will be the English representative in the Olympic rowing at Los Angeles.

The Leander eight is the Cambridge crew which defeated Oxford on the Thames in the intervarsity boat race. A great crowd lined the shores as the events were contested.

The Thames Cup semifinals followed the Challenge Cup final, with Imperial College and the London Rowing Club's second crew qualifying for the final. Imperial defeated Trinity College by three-quarters of a length and London R. C. won from Reading by half a length.

H. Buhtz, German sculler, won the historic Diamond Sculls, defeating his fellow countryman, Gerhard Boetzelen, in the final. Bobby Pearce, Olympic champion from Australia, did not defend the title he won last year.

Buhtz won easily by several lengths in 9m. 15s., slow time for the course of a mile, 550 yards.

In the semifinals for the Grand Challenge Cup, Leander beat London by a quarter-length.

For the Thames Challenge Cup Reading beat Magdalen College by half a length, in 8m. 15s., while Trinity College, Dublin, defeated Magdalen B crew by half a length in 8m. 10s.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Princess Ingrid of Sweden and the usual fashionable crowd watched the races.

In the Ladies' Plate Race, Oriel College, Oxford, defeated Clare, Cambridge, by 1½ lengths, in 8m. 5s.

NURMI AND FINNISH EN ROUTE

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—The Finnish Olympic team, including Paavo Nurmi, arrived in Paris yesterday en route to New York and Los Angeles. Nurmi is still under suspension by the International Athletic Federation but said he hoped the suspension would be lifted when the federation meets in Los Angeles just before the games.

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service

Phone WAlnut 7651

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.

Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

HOWELL MEETS J. N. FISCHER

Washington and Lee and Michigan Stars Battle in Final

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 2 (AP)—William R. Howell '34, Washington and Lee's captain, and John N. Fischer '34, from Michigan yesterday earned the right to play today for the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America crown with semi-final victories over John E. Parker Jr. '33 and Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, both of Yale. Scoring 2 under par for 32 holes, Howell defeated the Ell shotmaker 5 and 4 while the westerner removed Yale's other hope, Noyes, 4 and 3.

The fall of the Yale golfers broke a monopoly the East held on the title for two seasons through the play of George J. Dunlap Jr., of Princeton and gave the Midwest its third opportunity in as many years to win its first intercollegiate championship.

Shattering the Cascades course competitive record by one stroke in the morning round with a 70, ruled unofficial because of a short conceded putt on the fourteenth, Howell went to lunch 6 up on Parker, but the easterner, in all kinds of trouble during the morning, shot sub-par golf in the afternoon and managed to gain back one.

Noyes got off to a fine start and a two-hole lead through the first four holes, but the long fifth cost him seven and he was 1 down at the turn. Both played raggedly coming in with Fischer picking up a hole and finishing the round in 77 strokes to Noyes' 80.

Duplicating his morning performance, Noyes started brilliantly in the afternoon, and squared the match on the twenty-first, but again the long twenty-third hole of the match proved disastrous to him and he was 2 down through the twenty-seventh. Fischer won the twenty-eighth with a birdie 3 and the thirty-first in par to become 4 up. Noyes sank an eight-footer for a birdie on the thirty-second but conceded the thirty-third as his drive went into a trap and he exploded over the green.

Apparently hopelessly outclassed, Parker offered a brilliant finish which saw him shoot the first eight holes of the afternoon 2 under par and complete 14 in one below perfect figures.

Fischer, the Big Ten titleholder, was consistently outdriving Noyes by from 30 to 50 yards and forcing the Yale star to play longer pitches. Inability to sink short putts cost the Wolverine player a couple of holes, both playing cautiously in comparison with Howell and Parker.

Noyes was 2 over par for the 16 holes in the afternoon, but Parker, Howell and Fischer had par whipped by a stroke coming back.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIP

—Semifinal Round

William R. Howell '34, Washington & Lee, defeated John E. Parker Jr. '33, Yale, 5 and 4.

John N. Fischer '34, Michigan, defeated Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, Yale, 4 and 3.

PENN TEAMS SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 2—Four University of Pennsylvania athletic teams stood out during the past season, when all of the Red and Blue teams won a majority of the contests in which they competed. The outstanding teams were the varsity water-polo team, which won the first Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association waterpolo championship ever to go to Pennsylvania; the soccer team, which had its best season since 1924; the crew, which had its best season in a long time, and the track and field team, which won both of its dual meets. During the college year Pennsylvania's athletic teams competed in no less than 122 contests, winning 67, losing 54, with one tie.

DYER EQUALS WORLD MARK

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 2 (AP)—Hector Dyer, former Stanford sprint star, running for the Los Angeles Athletic Club, equaled the accepted 100-meter dash world record yesterday, running the distance during the Olympic tryouts in 10.4s. as Stephen Fields. Charles W. Paddock and Eddie Tolan are co-holders of the mark. More than 200 track and field stars of the far West were here to vie for places on the United States Olympic team by placing in the semifinal trials. Those who finish third or better become eligible for the final trials at Palo Alto Calif., July 15 and 16. Ed Flanagan of the L. A. A. C., a former Holy Cross star, won the hammer throw finals with a toss of 163ft. 10½in.

Youth Dominates Nassau C.C. Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 2—The younger generation dominated the successful play in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club, here yesterday, when three young collegians, and two players only recently beyond that stage, filled all but two of the seven quarterfinal brackets completed at the end of play in the singles for the day.

Eugene H. McCauliff, though detained by a yachting episode which kept him and several companions out on the sound for several hours, won the most important match of the day when he eliminated Watson M. Washburn, who is the sole contender now having two legs on the Nassau Bowl in this tourney, after a hard-fought battle by a score of 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; while Jacob H. Hess Jr. of the Rice Institute, and Houston, Texas, scored over Dr. Carl H. Fischer, former intercollegiate champion, in another match.

Ricardo Pernambuco, the Brazilian ace, made his first impressive showing of the visit when he defeated Henry Holden, another Texan, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2. But Ignacio Nogueira, another member of the team, was defeated by Manuel Alonso, the former Spanish star, now a resident of New York, 6—2, 6—0. Both Alonso and Edward W. Feibleman, the sole survivors of the elder generation in the tourney, came through two rounds each.

The balance of the younger players to advance were Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, the representatives of University of California from Los Angeles, who won their singles matches and then combined to take a first-hand match in doubles.

The new grass courts, ultimately to be used for championships, which were finished just a year ago, were opened for the first time for tournament play yesterday, when those veterans of Nassau tournaments, S. Howard Voshell and Alfred H. Chapin Jr., defeated a local pair, Hunt T. Dickenson and Charles Shipway, after a hard-fought match in doubles. The new courts stood up well under the ordeal, and proved that the turf is fully suitable for use.

NASSAU INVITATION LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—First Round

Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., defeated Gerard H. Cox Jr., Glen Cove, 6—1, 6—4.

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Ignacio Nogueira, Brazil, 6—2, 6—0.

Ricardo Pernambuco, Brazil, defeated Henry Holden, Houston, 6—3, 6—2.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Carl Gary, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Irving Pratt, Glen Cove, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Fischer, 6—2, 6—2.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, won from Samuel P. Gil

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Washington, Chicago, London and Lausanne Foci of World Interest

Politics superseded economics this week as the eyes of the American people were focused on the developments and personalities at the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

Nevertheless the business world is intensely interested in the outcome because economic issues are likely to be supreme in the presidential campaign, and the attitude of the candidates toward specific issues recently debated in the halls of Congress are a matter of vital importance to the voters.

The Democratic platform is commendable for its brevity. It takes the stand for "taxation levied upon the principle of ability to pay," a "competitive tariff for revenue only," pledged aid to states in unemployment relief, increased activity in federal construction of public works, sound money and economy in government.

The signing of the economy bill by President Hoover marked a definite step in the direction of a balanced budget, though he signed it with "limited satisfaction." The bill had been debated for two months and in the President's eyes fell short of the economies proposed by the Cabinet and other executive officers.

The conferees on relief legislation reached an agreement last night, drawing up a program for the expenditure of $2,100,000,000 of which $1,500,000,000 is to be lent to public and private enterprises, $300,000,000 to go for public works and $300,000,000 for direct loans to states. The fine hand of Secretary Mills can be seen in the compromise made between the Garner and Wagner bills, since the proposal for raising the funds by bond issues was eliminated, this constituting a distinct victory for the Administration.

Big Government Deficit

An item of interest was the report of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1932, accompanied by the review for the fiscal year by Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills. Revenues fell off $1,196,000,000 to $2,121,000,000 while expenditures totaled $5,006,000,000, thus creating a deficit of $2,885,000,000 as compared with a deficit of $903,000,000 in 1931. Secretary Mills in commenting stated that "it must not be forgotten that while these combined deficits aggregate $3,768,000,000, the aggregate surplus from the preceding year applied to the reduction of our national debt was $3,460,000,000."

At Lausanne a deadlock impends, due to the insistence of France on the interdependence of reparations and war debts. Premier Herriot insists he will accept no settlement unless it contains a clause safeguarding France against the possibility that the United States might refuse to reconsider the war debts issue. Germany refused to accede to the French suggestion that she deposit a bond of 6,000,000,000 marks with the Bank for International Settlements in lieu of reparations annuities.

British Conversion Loan

The biggest single financial development internationally was the announcement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain of the long-awaited conversion of £2,086,405,239 (about $7,490,194,808) of the 5 per cent war loan of 1927-47 which is to be changed to and named the 3½ per cent war loan. The news followed another item of big importance, the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2 per cent from 2½, thus making it the lowest central bank rate in the world, and indicating belief in the soundness of the British financial structure. The conversion of the war issue will save Great Britain £23,000,000 annually.

In domestic finance and industry there are diverse trends. The stock market showed marked resistance to further selling and advanced on Friday, rising about 1½ points above the low for the bear market made on June 30.

Dividends continue to be reduced, this week seeing the omission of the Westinghouse Electric, Allis-Chalmers, Lackawanna, Bush Terminal, United Gas and Atchison payments. Allied Chemical and American Can maintained their rates. An adverse development was the receivership of National Electric Power Company. Only $1,777,000 bonds were offered this week. The total financing for June of $106,300,000 compares with $79,000,000 for May and indicates how dormant is the market for new securities.

Business Sentiment Better

Business is without marked change though sentiment is more hopeful. Retail merchandising throughout the country is fairly active, summer goods being to the fore.

In general industry, smaller manufacturers show the most gains. Carloadings in the week ended June 18 showed a gain over the preceding week, though this is attributed to a desire to get goods before the new taxes went into effect on June 21. Output of electricity is still around 11 per cent below last year. Commodity prices are still hovering near their lows, though no lower than in the second week in June, an encouraging indication.

The steel industry is still dull, operating around 17 per cent. Various divisions of automobile makers report excellent gains in shipments and sales in June. Among electrical equipment makers, the most active division is the refrigeration department. Radio sales are slow, Glass moves at a low level. Building is stagnant. Coal demand is subnormal. The textile markets are quiet. Leather is more active, and shoe centers are busier.

In England the business tone is still good, though general buying is deferred until the outcome at Lausanne is known. Stock trading is quiet, though industrial shares are becoming a little more popular. Textile exports are holding up well.

Germany is unsettled by a wave of Communist uprising. The bond market is depressed by hopelessness over the Lausanne conferences. Industry holds near the lows.

The French situation is unchanged, awaiting the reparations decision. Hungary's exports for April rose 6 per cent while imports fell 16 per cent, leaving a favorable balance of 500,000 pengoes.

Roumania for the first quarter of 1932 had a favorable balance of 754,357 lei, and Yugoslavia for April showed a favorable balance or 22,079,000 dinars.

Sears, Roebuck Expansion Plan Almost Completed

CHICAGO, July 2—Despite the fact that merchandise for mail order business must be purchased further in advance than for retail store distribution, the problem of declining commodity prices presents many more difficulties in retail store operations, declared Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in a recent interview.

While the scope of operations is necessarily broader in the case of mail order business, it is still a fact that there are 390 separate inventories to be controlled in the manipulation of the retail business of Sears, Roebuck & Co., whereas in the mail order branch there are only 10 stockhouses, General Wood pointed out.

The steady decline in commodity price levels has been brought to something of a halt during recent weeks, but this encouraging factor has been materially offset by the position of manufacturers, whose prices, on the contrary, have continued to decline, the Sears executive stated. This fundamental weakness has thus far prevented retail distributors from enjoying the relief normally to be expected from a firming in the prices of raw commodities.

Asked what the policy of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is on the subject of continued expansion of retail outlets, General Wood explained that the opening of three major units in the outlying districts of New York late in the fall would represent a fulfillment of the expansion program for some time to come.

Judging from the results obtained this year, General Wood believed that the retail business would very considerably surpass mail order in terms of volume. Last year marked the first period in which the retail volume of Sears, Roebuck exceeded mail order volume. The latter dropped off 30 per cent.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK MAKES STATEMENT

The statement of the Chase National Bank of New York for June 30, made in response to the call of the comptroller of the currency, shows the following changes in important items since March 31, the last quarterly statement date:

Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounted to $299,944,000 as compared with $327,674,000 on March 31; investments in United States government securities $218,073,000, as compared with $176,553,000; securities maturing within two years, $106,511,000, as compared with $51,081,000; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $99,847,000, as compared with $101,355,000; loans and discounts $860,646,000 as compared with $1,025,866,000.

The capital of the bank amounted to $148,000,000, unchanged; surplus $100,000,000 as compared with $124,000,000 on March 31; undivided profits $17,381,000, as compared with $20,789,000; reserve for taxes, interest, contingencies, etc., $12,170,000, as compared with $28,650,000; deposits $1,302,456,000 as compared with $1,328,737,000.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables; trade and spot house buying.

Others holiday.

CHICAGO

Cattle: Quiet.

Hogs: Steady.

Wheat and corn holiday.

FOREIGN

LONDON—The loan conversion plan dominated the stock exchange and substantial gains were registered in the early trading. Profit-taking later caused an easing of prices in some quarters. Leading British funds weakened somewhat after initial gains. Argentine rails were good and the close was irregular.

PARIS—Closed.

BERLIN—Prices were firm on the Boerse and closed below the best quotations of the session on unfavorable Lausanne reports.

Auto Industry Is Reporting Gains

FOR years the automobile industry has been looked upon as the one great activity that is able to start the wheels of trade revolving more rapidly. When declines in most lines become prevalent, then the desire of the American people for the latest and best in private transportation on rubber asserts itself and produces an impetus that is felt in hundreds of allied activities. The same thing appears to be happening today. Reports of June sales are causing jubilation in automotive districts.

Shipments of Plymouth cars from the Detroit plant are at very high levels. For the week ended June 18 there were sent out 6700 automobiles, which compares with 2804 in the like week a year ago, a gain of 161.5 per cent. One of the biggest days in Plymouth history was June 20, when 1790 cars were shipped out. Retail deliveries for the week of the Chrysler organization were up 14 per cent from the week ended June 11.

Dodge deliveries of passenger cars and trucks in the June 25 week were up 31.2 per cent over the previous week and registered a gain of 47.9 per cent over the like 1931 period, the highest gain of one week over another this year. The Buick Motor Company produced and shipped 3200 cars in June, compared with 2913 in June, 1931.

ENGLAND TRIES MONEY EASE AS BUSINESS SPUR

Cheaper Credit, Lower Exchange, More Economies Aid to Recovery

By EVERARD COTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The nursery tale of the pig that wouldn't get over the stile is receiving practical illustration in Britain. The old woman who owned the pig found her appeals for help ineffectual, but eventually she got a stick and the pig began to climb. The pig is trade recession. Britain's stick for it is currency reflation, comparable to if not identical with the effectual instrument which Mr. Hoover is trying out in the United States.

Britain began applying its stick last September when Mr. MacDonald's Administration found itself compelled to desert the gold standard. But the Government failed to use it vigorously at first. The pound was allowed to drop by 30 per cent. But interest rates were kept high. British trade was unable to reap the full benefit.

Making Credit Cheaper

During the last month a change has taken place. Such high monetary authorities as Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Reginald McKenna, who favor using the currency weapon more freely, have been listened to. Credit has been cheapened by successive reductions in the Bank of England rate, and by easing conditions for industrial borrowers. A fund of £150,000,000 created by the Government has begun to be employed actively to prevent sterling exchange from going up.

Confidence in British stability has so increased that a rush of foreign money to seek investment in London has taken place. The prices of gilt-edged securities have been pushed to such heights that a debt-conversion scheme upon a 4 per cent basis—that is 1 per cent cheaper than hitherto—has become practical politics. The state thus hopes to save up to £20,000,000 annually.

Trade and unemployment have made a movement in the right direction. This, though subsequently arrested with the development of increased recession in gold-using countries, has had a cheering effect upon British public opinion generally, since it has created widespread belief that the situation is capable of being controlled. If the British pig is not yet over the stile, it has climbed up several of the steps.

Living Costs Not Rising

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has issued a warning that even harder times than have yet been experienced may be in store. Economies more drastic than those already in force may, he says, become necessary. Further turning of the taxation screw may be required. But all this is contingent upon what happens elsewhere.

A factor in the situation which cannot be ignored, though it now takes second place to currency reflation, is that of tariffs. Great Britain's complete change-over from free trade to protection has been completed.

Twenty per cent duties upon foreign imported commodities generally have become effective. These in the ordinary course of events should have made home production dearer. But nothing of the kind has occurred. Never since the war have goods been so cheap in London.

Even the cost of living, which is calculated largely upon retail prices, shows no signs of rising. Indeed the official "Ministry of Labor Gazette," issued May 17, gives this cost as actually 1 per cent lower than a month ago, and 4 per cent less than at the like date in 1931.

Wages are in similar case. The same high authority affords the reassuring information that although wages are tending downward the rate of decrease is not quite so fast as before tariffs came in.

Internal Prices Stable

Internal prices have become so stable that Great Britain has begun to congratulate itself upon being no longer under the influences that have devastated buying and selling elsewhere. Three sacks of wheat have still to be grown to repay one sack borrowed seven years ago, but so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the situation does not seem to be getting any worse.

The Bank of England has been able to lay in a supply of dollars and other gold resources in case the payment of war-debts should have to be resumed. It has also bought a small amount of gold bullion, thereby further fortifying its position.

The view is now strengthening here that the part played by war debts and tariffs in destroying world trade has been so largely due to effects upon currency as to be capable of being countered to a material extent by direct action in this field. Sir Arthur Salter thus said at Oxford on May 17 that the present was no time to ask for cancellation of war debts, but rather one to deal with the rise in the value of gold.

Statements made in the House of Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir John Simon, Mr. Walter Elliot and other responsible British statesmen, emphasize growing opinion that such action should be in cooperation with the United States.

DIVIDENDS

Salt Creek Producers Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

General Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Holders of Basic Industry Shares are receiving a semiannual distribution of $625 a unit. The sponsor of this trust is Administrative & Research Corporation, sponsor of Corporate Trust Shares.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

The following have become associated with Kidder, Peabody & Co.: Francis W. Sever, Albert C. Waters, William J. Cooney, Philip D. Lenigan, John M. Magurn, Edward W. Morris, R. Henry Field. Mr. Field will be located at the Providence office.

PULLMAN CO. OPERATIONS

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—The Pullman Company reported transportation operations showed a gross of $3,058,078 for May, compared with $5,084,967 for May, 1931. There was a deficit after taxes of $335,778 compared with a profit of $91,950 in 1931.

Melville Shoe Corporation Large Distributing System

Operates 476 Stores Throughout Country—Concentrates on Low Priced Footwear—Dividends Maintained to Date—Financial Position Good

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 169 in the Series

Many chain systems have done relatively well during the period of deflation. While their sales and earnings have fallen off since 1929, they have not approached the vanishing point as has been the case with so many industrial and transportation companies. The Melville Shoe Corporation is one that not only maintained its common dividend throughout 1931, but earned it, and at the first of this year was better supplied with cash than the year before. However, 1932 results to date show substantial declines in sales and point to the probability of lower disbursements to shareholders.

Important in a consideration of the question of whether a concern is holding its position in the field where it functions or is retrogressing is whether it is maintaining its percentage of the aggregate goods sold within a specified period. It can be stated that Melville Shoe has not lost ground. It is true that dollar sales were 8.3 per cent lower than in 1930, but that decline was due chiefly to price reductions. From the standpoint of volume of shoes sold, the company's total in 1931 fell off less than 1 per cent.

Widespread System

The Melville Shoe Corporation was incorporated in 1914 in New York as successor to a business established in 1894. It does not manufacture shoes but is a distributing organization, operating 476 stores in various parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It owns three groups of stores, selling shoes under the names "John Ward," "Thom McAn" and "Rival." The McAn group is the largest and covers important markets as far west as Denver.

Most of the 12 "John Ward" stores are in New York City and sell shoes somewhat higher in price than the other stores. The "Rival" group consists of 31 units situated in north Atlantic seaboard cities. In 1930 the corporation acquired 38 "Traveler" stores selling women's low-priced shoes. These stores were converted into Thom McAn units, except two which handle "Courdaye" hand-turned shoes for women in New York City.

About one-fourth of the stores are located in the New York metropolitan area, with others in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and in other principal cities in the East, Midwest and South. Men's and boys' shoes account for approximately 85 per cent of volume sales. Hosiery, laces, etc., are also handled. Most of the company's shoes are handled under contract. They are made by the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, B. F. Corbin Company, Milford Shoe Company, Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company and the Thompson Shoe Company.

Sales Peak in 1930

Close control over manufacturing costs has been obtained by the Melville concern, since the manufacturer supplies the shoes at cost, and his profit comes as a share in the net retail profit. Thus the distributor gets the full benefit of any producing economies effected by the manufacturer as well as lower raw material costs.

The company supervises selling costs closely. As much emphasis is put upon controlling expenses as upon increasing sales volume. Inventories have been kept low, and the problem of meeting the rapid style changes in women's shoes has been successfully met.

Sales of the company's stores increased each year from 1924 to the peak in 1930, but they fell off in 1931 due to price cuts and smaller purchasing power of the American public. Earlier growth coincided with the increase in the number of stores. The 459 stores in 1929 rose to 480 in 1930, since which time a few locations have been relinquished.

Sales in 1924 of $9,000,000 rose each year, reaching a peak of $28,654,300 in 1930. They declined about 8.3 per cent in 1931 to $26,286,518. The drop in sales through the five months of 1932 has been somewhat more pronounced, the total for the period $8,901,537 comparing with $11,025,860, a decline of 19.2 per cent.

Earnings rose with sales in the four years 1924-27, but reached a peak in 1928 after which decreases took place, indicating narrowing profit margins not offset by reduced expenses. Net in 1924 of $359,720 rose to $1,231,152 in 1927. From peak profits of $1,657,139 in 1928, there was a small decline to $1,594,216 in 1929 and a larger drop to $1,375,579 in 1930.

Financial Position Good

Last year's falling off to $945,994 represented a 31 per cent decrease. In the last four years share earnings on the common stock have been as follows: 1928, $4.17; 1929, $3.99; 1930, $3.24; 1931, $2.10.

The financial position is good. There is no funded debt and only 22,743 shares of $100 first preferred and 99,992 shares of $5 par second preferred stock. There are 371,461 shares of no par common outstanding. Working capital at the end of 1931 of $4,731,000 was about $21,000 higher than the year before. Cash of $2,404,000 compared with cash of $1,865,000 at the end of 1930. The corporation has no bank loans or current liabilities other than accounts payable and tax reserve.

Dividends on the two classes of preferred require only $167,000 annually. Common dividends have been paid continuously since 1916. The common was split six for one in 1930 and again four for one in 1928. The dividend rate on the new no par common of $1.40, established May 1, 1929, was increased to $2 on Feb. 1, 1930, and reduced to a $1.60 basis on May 1, 1932. Current prices around 9 indicate belief of a further reduction in the quarterly disbursement.

Strength of Dollar Noted in Exchanges

The outstanding development of favorable character during the past month has been the quieting down of uneasiness both here and abroad regarding the soundness of the dollar, says the National City Bank of New York.

Evidence of this has been clear to all having contacts with business and the markets, but has been most definitely reflected in the foreign exchanges where the dollar has strengthened in terms of all currencies and is now quoted at levels rendering gold shipments no longer profitable for the first time since March.

For this marked change for the better in sentiment regarding the financial position of the country, the action of Congress in finally enacting the tax bill and in accomplishing some measure of economy in expenditure is undoubtedly chiefly responsible.

It is true that the measures taken by Congress to maintain the federal finances in order leave much to be desired. The budget is balanced on paper, but it requires a great deal of optimism indeed to believe that it will be so in fact.

Nevertheless, the program, unsatisfactory though it may be, is vastly better than the confusion existing during the preliminary discussion.

The paramount task was not so much to achieve an iron-clad balancing of the budget as to demonstrate a determination on the part of the Congress to keep the deficit under control and not to give way to the temptation of unrestrained inflation.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	2½	2½	2
Bar silver	26⅜d	26⅜	29¼d
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
60 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
90 days	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅛%	⅛%	1⅛%
Short bills	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1 @ 1⅛
3 mos bills	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1 @ 1⅛
Bar gold		115s	84s 11½d
Bar silver	16⅝d	16 1/16d	13 7/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	5	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.57⅜	$3.57¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.57½	3.57⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0509½	.0509½	.0526
Germany—mark	.1400	.1400	.1407
Ch'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1950	.1950	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—d'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4035	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1770	.1770	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0824	.0824	.193
Sweden—krona	.1835	.1835	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1948	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2315	.2315	*
Shanghai—tael	.2923	.2923	*
India—rupee	.2705	.2705	.3650
Japan—yen	.2745	.2745	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0755	.0755	.1195
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4737½	.4737½	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712½	.8712½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4930	.4930	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Consols for money today were 70⅛, De Beers 3⅛ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short bills 1@1 1/16 and 3-month bills 1@1⅛ per cent.

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING IS SMALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 2—The sales total in the local cloth market this week was small.

As the result of the recent heavy curtailment of production, brokers report a scarcity of nearly all styles of goods.

A number of mills which originally planned to close for the Fourth of July holiday only have decided to close for the entire week.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, July 2—Exports of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 62,000 bales, compared with 81,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 8,396,000 bales against 6,580,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Stock Exchanges Closed

With the exception of the New York Cotton Exchange, all of the leading commodity and securities exchanges of the United States were closed today, making an extension of the Fourth of July holiday. The banks carried on business as usual.

WHEAT PRICES ARE NEAR LOWS OF THE SEASON

Liquidation in July and Heavy Deliveries Have Bearish Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—At the end of the week wheat prices were only a little way from the low points of the season. Liquidation in July helped depress prices, and the heavy deliveries, amounting to more than 6,000,000 bushels the first day of the month, caused some selling.

The small winter wheat receipts which make a bullish showing compared with recent years at this time have had little effect in promoting a more active buying demand, owing to a combination of poor yields, low prices and unfavorable harvest conditions.

The winter wheat developments which are unqualifiedly bullish have been more than outbalanced up to this time by the optimistic estimates of the spring wheat crop and by the continuing depressing effect of the huge stocks which have again been carried over into the new crop.

Private estimates now indicate a crop total of 700,000,000 bushels compared with a total yield last year of 892,000,000 bushels. There is, however, a carryover of upward of 350,000,000 bushels which together with the crop still gives a burdensome stock, especially in view of the discouraging export prospects.

With a normal carryover the crop this year would mean a strong position in spite of the general business conditions. With such a heavy carryover, however, it will take something in the shape of a material setback to the spring wheat crop to stimulate much buying.

Canada also has a big carryover, with a crop coming on now estimated all the way from 455,000,000 to 511,000,000 bushels. This continues to give North America such a tremendous total supply that foreign buyers are in a position where they can buy piecemeal.

For many months Europe has failed to follow any material upturn in our prices. The result is that with our excessive supplies we have been compelled to drop our prices accordingly.

Spring wheat progress during July will be watched closely for signs of deterioration. At the moment, however, the outlook is the best in July in several years on both sides of the Canadian-American boundary.

Foreign crop reports indicate that France and Germany will be self-supporting in regard to wheat this year, and may even have wheat to export. Russia has a smaller spring wheat acreage, by about 10,000,000 acres, than last year, so is not the dreaded competitor that was the bugbear of the trade last year.

However, even with the shortened supplies in Argentina and Australia there is no guarantee that Europe will be a heavy buyer and at the present time Canada is able to supply everything needed.

A 3,000,000,000 bushel corn crop is in the offing which is not encouraging to believers in higher prices for this grain. The composite estimate of crop exports indicated a yield of 3,050,000,000 bushels, the condition of the crop being uniformly high. The shipping demand is spasmodic and while receipts are small, the market is inclined to ease off on any heavy selling.

NATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP REPORTS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS

Second National Investors Corp. reports for the first six months of this year net income of $129,991, equal to $1.30 a share on the 100,000 shares of preferred stock. In the corresponding period of 1931 net income was $126,531, equal to $1.27 a share of preferred stock.

Net asset value of the preferred stock on June 30 was $39.97 a share, compared with $54.17 on March 31 and $55.88 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Third National Investors reports for six months to June 30 net income of $116,134, equal to 52 cents a share on the 220,000 shares of stock, compared with $128,479, or 58 cents a share, in the first half of 1931.

Net asset value of the stock was $15.20 a share on June 30, compared with $20.79 on March 31 and $21.65 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Fourth National Investors reports for the first half-year net income of $313,846, equal to 63 cents a share on the 500,000 shares, compared with net income of $299,421, equal to 60 cents a share, in the first half of 1931.

Net asset value on June 30 was $19.29 a share, compared with $25.97 a share on March 31 and $26.82 on Dec. 31, 1931.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Sacrifices of pet theories of individual statesmen and people will have to be made in any effort for general economic benefit but honest and earnest efforts should discover some path out of the depression which hangs over the greater part of the civilized world. We believe that it can and will be found.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It is interesting to note the daily resistance levels developed this week as measured by the industrial averages and indicated by the following figures: On Monday 42.52, Tuesday 42.31, Wednesday 42.54 and Thursday 42.41. The previous point of resistance was at the 43.49 level on June 2. The development of support levels, as indicated, bears watching for its possible significance, even though it does not as yet permit any definite conclusions to be drawn. It would seem as though the market were more hopeful of favorable developments to come than sentiment at present would indicate.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Admitting the tremendous extent of the deflation in every line of human endeavor, and affecting all operations—the production of raw commodities, transportation, manufacturing, distribution of goods, banking and the rest—figures that we have compiled bearing on these factors, and which are available on request, demonstrate the fact, which is all-important from a market standpoint, that the decline in security values has been out of proportion to the actual decline that has taken place in business. This, unfortunately, is invariably true at both extremes of the cycle; it is just as true now as it was three years ago.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: Only on a precipitate decline with substantial volume and other climatic signs would we feel that temporary purchases for a rally were justified.

WOLVERHAMPTON
THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF ENGLAND

OFFERS FIRST-CLASS INDUSTRIAL SITES.
LAND IS CHEAP.
RATES ARE LOW.
WATER, GAS, ELECTRICITY ABUNDANT AND CHEAP.
GOOD SKILLED LABOUR AVAILABLE.
EXCELLENT MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Write for information to the TOWN CLERK (Dept 14) WOLVERHAMPTON

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Golden Anchor Dragging

THE rise of the gold holdings of the Bank of France is one of the financial phenomena of the world deflation. Its stocks of yellow metal constitute a coverage of better than 100 per cent of its total note circulation. Two other banks, the Swiss National Bank and the Netherlands Bank, are members of that exclusive group which could pay every bit of its currency outstanding with gold. Not long ago, the Federal Reserve System of the United States also had a 100 per cent gold cover, but the recent export drain on the precious metal changed the situation. The French gain in five months to the beginning of June to $3,143,000,000 from $2,676,000,000 is not to be regarded as a sign of prosperity in France, but is distinctly an abnormal development. Bankers believe that from now on France will be beset with extraordinary difficulties, and that the redistribution of its excess gold holdings is one of the prerequisites for a return of world trade and economic activity to normal. Is the golden anchor, to which the international monetary ship is tied, dragging?

America A-Wheel

It has been sufficently proved that the American public is a tax-ridden people. But readers may not be aware to what extent their various activities are taxed. If their use of the auto be examined, it will be seen according to a recent tabulation that there was paid in to states in taxes on gasoline the total of $536,397,548 in 1931, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the 1929 tax. It is an astounding revelation of how much time the American spends out in the open, on tires, or as it is succinctly put, "hitting the road." To those who remember the happy phrase "asleep, a-dream, a-drift," there might occur another characterizing the movement of the populace in three phases on pleasure bent—"a-foot, a-wheel, aloft." America is in the second phase and is a-wheel. Tomorrow she may be aloft. In the meantime, she pays taxes. And how!

The Lure of Bigness

The day of small business is returning. The lure of bigness is losing its former compelling force. That is the gist of the contention of an article in the Magazine of Wall Street, which says that the present times are made to order for the little fellow. Mechanics who have lost their jobs in factories are tending to go into business for themselves as producers of complete articles. Clerks discharged because smaller volume of business hasn't justified their retention are starting small stores, living in the rear and keeping open until midnight.

* * *

Many small mills are operating profitably on little hand-to-mouth orders that big mills refuse. In a recent month more new companies with small capitalization were incorporated in the State of New York, with one exception, than in any other month in the last two years. Last year 500 advertising agencies were started, said to be ventures of men crowded off the pay roll. Big business seems to be decentralizing, beginning to "withdraw from that twilight zone" which it entered to get the supposed benefits from being the biggest and strongest. There is a point so far as size is concerned where the law of decreasing returns begins to operate. That point apparently has been reached.

How High Is Too High?

In connection with the problem of aid to railroads, is it coming down to this basis: Too many high railway salaries? Then, no Reconstruction Finance loans! In the Senate, some statistics have the force of dynamite. Publish a list of officials' relatives on the pay roll. The next month the list in indubitably shorter. Now railroads seeking loans are criticized as having too many high salaries. The charge is made that the Pennsylvania as of March, 1932, had 100 officials whose salaries exceeded $10,000, aggregating $2,027,340, that the Baltimore & Ohio has 42 with salaries over $10,000, with the highest three receiving annually $120,000, $76,000 and $54,000, respectively, that the Southern Pacific has 35 such officials, the list being topped by a $130,000 annual honorarium, that the St. Louis-San Francisco, which may go into receivership unless it receives a $5,000,000 loan, has 12 such officers with the highest paid $60,000, and that the Wabash, now in receivership, pays its president $45,000 a year, and the general counsel $27,000. The Senator who dragged forth the data might have compared the above munificent sums with the mere $10,000 annual remuneration of a United States Senator.

G. R. E.

ROYAL DUTCH CO.

AMSTERDAM, July 2—Stockholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. approved the report for 1931 and fixed the dividend at 6 per cent, payable July 6. This was recommended by directors in May.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia reports for May net operating deficit of $8631, compared with net operating income of $90,052 in May, 1931. Five months' net was $119,734, compared with $376,144.

Import and Export Merchants

IMPORTS
We are favourably placed to purchase raw materials for Scottish industries.

EXPORTS
We invite your enquiries for all classes of Scottish manufactured goods.

Correspondence invited from all countries.

ANGUS BROTHERS
73 ROBERTSON STREET
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

YOUR OVERSEAS BUSINESS SHOULD BE AT BRISTOL ENGLAND

Factories and Factory sites, low rates, cheap power, economical distribution by Sea, Land and Air, and a prosperous home market combine to make Bristol the practical choice for the establishment of your branch factory or distributing centre. Details from Secy., Development Board, Bristol, Eng.

OBrion Russell & Co
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Why the Curtis Publishing Co. Passed Dividend

NEW YORK, July 2—Although it is expected that the Curtis Publishing Company will show the common dividend fully covered in the first half of 1932, the uncertainty of earnings outlook for the second half as well as additional expenses due to increased postage rates and other forms of taxation led the directors to omit the common dividend ordinarily paid in September.

It is also possible that the 10 per cent reduction in advertising rates announced Tuesday, affecting all three publications, was a contributing factor.

Lower rates will become effective with the first issue in August of the Saturday Evening Post and with the September issues of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Country Gentleman and will affect the third quarter gross.

The flat 10 per cent reduction in card rates in form of a discount will continue until further notice and apply to all present orders for advertising after dates mentioned, as well as to new advertising.

It is too early to form opinion as to the possible effect, as advertising campaigns are not developed overnight; but the first effect will be to further reduce gross revenues pending an increase in advertising which the lower rates are hoped to stimulate.

Earnings of the Curtis Publishing Company have been adversely affected by curtailment in advertising, and it is understood the management does not see any immediate prospects for improvement in the publishing business.

What effect the lower rate will have in encouraging national advertisers who have reduced or abandoned advertising campaigns to embark on new plans to promote business activity remains to be demonstrated.

Curtis Publishing net for March quarter, after depreciation and taxes, was $2,943,252, equal after preferred dividends to 76 cents a share on 1,800,000 shares of common. After the 50-cent quarterly dividend there was a balance to surplus of $468,252.

Curtis also paid a quarterly dividend of 50 cents in June for the second quarter, making $1 for the six months. If earnings for the half-year show the common dividend of $1 paid in that period was just about covered, or with a slight margin, this would indicate earnings for the second quarter will show a substantial decrease from those of the first quarter.

The dividend which ordinarily would be paid in September would be out of third-quarter earnings, and earnings for this period will be affected by large additional expenses from increases in postage rates and various taxation imposed by Congress as well as lower advertising rates.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.60-	5.78	5.54	5.78+	.18
October	5.75	5.93	5.68	5.93+	.16
December	5.91	6.07	5.82	6.07+	.16
January	5.99	6.14	5.99	6.14+	.14
March	6.13	6.30	6.09	6.30+

REGISTERED MAIL REVISED RATES GO INTO EFFECT

Senders Are Required to Declare Value Under New Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—Henceforth senders of registered mail will be required to declare the value of the articles handled by the United States Post Office Department. A bill to this effect recently signed by President Hoover became effective yesterday.

For the 1931 fiscal year there was a deficit in the registered mail division of the Post Office Department amounting to $8,516,387. With the coming of the new law, it is expected that this loss will be reduced by at least one-half.

The department's contention has been that the transportation of valuables in registered mails represented a substantial service and that the cost had not been adequately compensated by the fees charged. Under the new law the following rates will hold for fees and correlative limits of indemnity; 15 cents, $5; 18 cents, $25; 20 cents, $50; 25 cents, $75; 30 cents, $100; 50 cents, $300; 70 cents, $500; 90 cents, $800, and $1, $1000.

The law further provides that when the amount covered by the registration fee does not represent the full value of the matter mailed, there is to be a surcharge based upon the value of the article and the distance hauled. The measure also provides that the postmaster-general may in his discretion accept registered mail of a value in excess of the present limit of indemnity, $1000, but not in excess of $10,000, when such mail is not insured with any commercial company or other insuring agency, the fee chargeable for the risks assumed being fixed ratably at the rate for $1000. In this respect there is inaugurated an extension of the limit of indemnity which the postmaster-general in his discretion may cause to be reinsured in whole or in part with any commercial insurance companies.

Non-negotiable securities which can be duplicated are not subject to a surcharge unless the known or estimated cost of duplication in case of loss will exceed the maximum indemnity provided for the amount of registry fee paid.

New Site Is Chosen For Busy Bee Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif. — Picture a pleasant valley among hills tinged with blue haze and covered with chaparral. Along the level lands immense, white-barked sycamores sprawl and twist. There are snow-capped mountains in the distance, and in the spring myriads of wild flowers appear.

Then you will have an impression of the new site for the Busy Bee Home for children acquired here recently on the Verdugo Road near the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Slightly more than five acres are included in the tract, which is partly wooded.

The climate is temperate in winter and summer. Adjoining the tract is the Verdugo Woodlands Public School where residents in the proposed home may attend. The site is only 12 miles from Los Angeles.

Plans for a new structure to replace temporary quarters at 810 East Raleigh Street here have already been drawn and actual construction only awaits adequate financing, according to Judge Douglas L. Edmonds, president of the Busy Bee Home Society. Meanwhile, systematic progress is being made toward perfecting the home organization.

After an examination of many homes caring for children, it has been decided to build upon the cottage plan, as this is considered the most efficient and modern housing procedure possible for residents at the Busy Bee Home. Its homelike features have been utilized in the present buildings. Also, it is believed to allow gradual expansion without large initial expense as demands upon the institution increase.

The Busy Bee Home is an institution which has grown modestly with the support of a few friends seeking a home for children who would otherwise be deprived of the advantage of a normal environment. The work has progressed until today quarters are provided for 40 children.

Purchase of Homes by the Room Is Foreseen as Practice in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2—"Good morning, madam. May I interest you in a new unit to your home? I represent the Standard Home Building Company. As I passed I noted that you are one of the fortunate owners of our brand of homes. Our latest addition is the sun porch. I'm glad you are interested and what model is your home? Oh, yes, I see it is one of our special old colonial brands. Yes, madam, the porch will be delivered immediately and you will find it a perfect blend with the rest of your rooms. Thank you, madam, and good morning."

Such may be a salesman's conversation not too far in the future if the trend toward standardized homes, discussed by Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, nationally known Wisconsin architect, before the National Association of Real Estate Boards here yesterday, continues.

Manufacturers have already made standardized bathroom and kitchen units, Mr. Wright said. The problem now is to assemble these with standardized bedroom, and living-room uits and make possible a house fabricated completely in the shop to be assembled on the site. The house can be delivered to the owner on the same economic basis as a motor-car is now delivered and priced as low as $2000 for a seven-room home. Good design and individuality can be and will be achieved to make the product acceptable to the American people, he declared.

Two possible remedies to the growing problem of delinquent taxes which he stated attached itself only to real estate, were presented by Judge Arthur Lacy of Detroit. The first was to amortize back taxes, collect them over a long period of years, charging a very low rate of interest and subordinating them to current taxes, and allocation of revenue from sources of tax intended for projects not immediately needed, to relieve the burden of the property tax. The second was to set up quasi-judicial bodies in the states to make compromise and adjusted settlements for those delinquent taxes which are fast becoming worthless debts, as confiscation means the removal of them from the tax roll.

Prof. Simeon E. Leland of Chicago, speaking on tax delinquency, advocated installment payment of taxes, pointing out that the ratio of delinquency is lowest where this plan has been tried. He also stated that one method of lowering taxes and removing the cause of delinquency is to remove some of the overlapping government agencies, and suggested abolishing township governments, and in some sparsely populated areas, county divisions as well.

PRISONERS WANT TO WRITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN QUENTIN, Calif.—Magazine editors may expect a flood of fiction from the state prison here in the near future. Mr. Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, recently announced that more than 200 inmates have enrolled in a short-story writing course.

Indianapolis Trades Get Wage Increase

By the Associated Press

Indianapolis, Ind., July 2

PLUMBERS, plasterers, carpenters, painters, and others affiliated with the Indianapolis Building Trades Unions were given a 5 per cent increase in wages here today. The rise gave back to the men one-fourth of the 20 per cent cut they took last winter. The new scales will continue until December, when a study of the building situation will determine whether another change shall be made.

GREECE DELAYS PART PAYMENT ON DEBT TO U. S.

Advance of $130,000 Postponed Until 1935 Under Funding Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1—Greece's $130,000 part payment of the $30,292,000 due the United States will not be paid today. The Treasury Department here has been advised that Greece will take advantage of the moratorium provision under the debt-funding agreement, postponing the payment until January, 1935.

The original funded debt was $18,125,000. At the time it was negotiated, an additional $12,167,000 was advanced to Greece, to be paid back in 20 years at 4 per cent interest. The original loan bore interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday: "The Greek Government has advised the Treasury that, because of recent developments in that country, it has taken advantage of the option granted in the debt-funding agreement dated May 10, 1929, by postponing for two and one-half years from July 1, 1932, the payment of bond in the principal amount of $130,000."

However, should other nations follow Greece's lead it is admitted that the Treasury Department would have to resort to other sources than debt payments to balance the budget, since the tax bill recently enacted figured on foreign nations paying their debts during 1933.

The payments due from the various debtors during the fiscal year 1933, which opens tomorrow, are as follows:

Cntry	Principal	Interest	Total
Austria	$287,556	.....	$287,556
Belgium	4,200,000	$4,250,000	8,450,000
Czechslvk.	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000
Estonia	111,000	529,692	640,692
Finland	58,000	276,827	334,827
France	21,477,135	38,522,865	60,000,000
Gt. Brit	30,000,000	141,500,000	171,500,000
Hungary	12,285	56,704	68,989
Italy	12,300,000	2,490,875	14,790,875
Latvia	46,200	221,613	267,813
Lith'nia	39,705	184,772	224,477
Poland	1,357,000	6,630,042	7,987,042
Rumania	1,600,000	.....	1,000,000
Yugoslva	275,000	.....	275,000
Greece	718,000	431,300	1,149,300
Total	$74,881,881	$195,094,690	$269,976,571

Naches Pass Road Cleared of Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash. — Naches Pass highway, the third artery through the Cascade Mountains connecting eastern and western Washington, was opened for the first time June 15, snow 10 to 15 feet deep having been cleared away at the summit to permit travel to begin on that date.

The new highway will open scenic beauty far surpassing that along the Snoqualmie Pass highway and give access from the east to Yakima Park, the second large tourists' camp within the Rainier National Park. Yakima Park was established last year by the Government, duplicating the facilities of Paradise Park.

Compared with the Snoqualmie Pass highway the new road will be 31.4 miles shorter to Tacoma from south central Washington points and 3.8 miles shorter to Seattle. It will provide more direct communication between central and southeastern Washington, and tourist travel from the East and middle West passing through eastern Washington may go direct to Rainier National Park instead of taking a roundabout way by Portland or the Puget Sound country.

WELFARE POLICY OF VIENNESE IS DUE FOR CHANGE

Resignation of Official Who Taxed Luxury to Alter Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The resignation of Herr Hugo Breitner from his post financial administrator of the city of Vienna—in which capacity he has been the main driving force behind its gigantic social welfare and housing schemes carried out during the last 13 years—is interpreted here as foreshadowing the abandonment of a policy making "classes rather than masses" pay for social improvement.

Herr Breitner's ruling idea has been to tax luxury on behalf of social welfare. Under his guidance the Socialists, who since the war control the city government, pointed the way to social reconstruction amid the chaos of the post-war period. The Vienna municipality evolved a building program which aroused the admiration of architects and social workers who flocked to Vienna from many countries to inspect its progress.

Fine tenement houses with communal washtubs, kindergartens, libraries and gymnasiums were erected. The Amalienbad is probably the finest public baths establishment in Europe, while the stadium opened in 1931 is the largest on the continent.

All this has been paid for out of current revenue. Unlike so many German cities, the municipality of Vienna incurred no heavy debts but called upon enormous municipal taxation to provide the necessary funds. Moreover, the municipality derives substantial revenue from such public utility services as saving banks, gas, electricity and tramways, which are all municipal monopolies.

When the 1921-22 currency depreciation set in the Socialists, led by Herr Breitner, devised a new scheme of taxation which extended to all forms of public entertainment. Progressive duties were levied on all households employing more than one servant, and a special "building tax" was imposed on all tenants still enjoying ridiculously low rents which survived from the pre-inflation days, and a "welfare" tax on all kinds of general business.

Teh results of the Breitner policy have been twofold. In the first place, the appalling pre-war housing conditions of the Vienna poor have been largely remedied, the vast building schemes have prevented much unemployment, and the radical policy of the Vienna Socialists undoubtedly saved the city from becoming a hotbed of Communism.

But, on the other hand, the policy has been widely criticized for having wrought havoc in private enterprise and ruined hundreds of small businesses as a result of large-scale municipalization.

The critics sum up their case by claiming that Vienna's municipal policy has been too grandiose for the existing economic conditions. That such large-scale investments, if assumed to be justified, cannot be paid for out of current earnings without undue hardship on the present generation, and that loans rather than burdensome taxation should have been resorted to to finance them. It is also pointed out that Vienna has detached itself financially from the rest of Austria, much to the detriment of the impoverished country.

CANADIAN SCOUTS TO WATCH ECLIPSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Boy Scouts of this city have been given perhaps one of the most unusual "jobs" ever given to a troup of that organization. During the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31, Boy Scouts will be stationed along the edges of the predicted path of the eclipse to establish definitely the actual limits of the darkness area. The boys will attend a lecture at McGill University before the eclipse to learn about their duties. The darkened area will stretch from the Arctic by way of Hudson Bay and James Bay, cross the St. Lawrence River east of Montreal, over the northeastern part of Vermont, all of northern and central New Hampshire and the southwest corner of Maine, darken Cape Ann and the eastern part of Cape Cod and then pass out to sea.

The duration of the total phase of the eclipse along the central line of the path will be about 100 seconds. The eclipse will occur about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, eastern standard time, when the sun is more than halfway down the sky.

TRAINMEN 'MOTHERED' THRUSH AND NEST

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At Sevenoaks a thrush built its nest over the axle box of a railway wagon. It was observed, and when it was necessary to shunt the wagon the nest was removed and placed in a similar position on the wagon set in its place.

The nest was transferred from wagon to wagon, and in due course three eggs appeared. While shunting was in progress the nest with the eggs in it was placed in the oven of a stove in a near-by signal box, being afterward placed in position in the incoming wagon. The bird promptly returned each time, the nest being transferred to 10 different wagons in all. Three little fledglings now await their periodical change of homes.

MEXICAN PULLMAN STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, July 2 (By U. P.)—The strike of Pullman employees was officially started at 1 p. m. Thursday although no trains with Pullman cars were due at railroad terminals for some hours. Union leaders conferred with Industry Department officials during the afternoon but little hope existed that the strike would be canceled. A bakers' strike scheduled to start Thursday was postponed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

TO MANUFACTURERS

Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines

We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.

WARREN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
60-62 Hobson Street
AUCKLAND, N. Z.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th, Los Angeles, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 32 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN in every community to work part or full time as my representatives; distribute exclusive new line of cosmetics; liberal earnings; experience unnecessary; take orders from friends and neighbors. Write for full details. MARY LAWTON, Inc., 67 Lincoln Street, Meriden, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA RANCHO BELLA VISTA ESTATE

A tropical paradise near Los Angeles, Riverside, Pomona; modern 10-room, electrified mansion; mountains on all sides and surrounded by 12 acres oranges and lemons; landscaped gardens, palms, trees of all fruits; buildings for horses, cows, chickens; elevation 1100 feet; finest climate; substantial income; sacrifice sale impera-tive at ⅓ actual investment. Write for details and photos. S. L. AARONS, owner, Corona, California.

FOR SALE—6-room bungalow on Mt. St. Helena, 7 miles from Calistoga, Calif., on State Highway; running water piped in house through house from own spring, 2 fireplaces, heavily wooded; fruit bearing trees, garden. MRS. WM. JACKSON, Calistoga, Calif.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-room home, Pasadena's choicest section; also 20-acre residence site or fine subdivision property in Altadena, Pasadena's suburb; beach house, Balboa, very private, no trippers; commission to agents. P. O. Box 2142, Los Angeles, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; bonded service. 8439 Sunset Blvd. Cr. 4101.

Los Angeles—Chicago Exchanges
IVANHOE REALTY CO., OL 1613
2627 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, California

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED—Manufacturer in hardware specialty seeks representatives; should have connection with hardware and seed jobbers. SINGER & McDANIEL, 2106 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

MEN, WOMEN, earn big commissions taking orders for exquisite silk hosiery; start in spare time; sample free; we deliver. CARLENE, 324 S. Market St., Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES—Sell Guaranteed Pure Silk Hosiery below store prices; you collect own commission. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

IN NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms; convenient location; single $4-$5-$6; double rooms $7-$8 weekly. Georgian Court, 315 West 94th Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; no capital needed; biggest commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, nine years' experience, desires to exchange the benefit of his education and experience for employment; will furnish references and employment data. Desk 15, 320 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN well prepared in training and experience to teach and supervise art and penmanship; able to tutor all elementary school subjects; especially adapted to teaching and tutoring slow and subnormal children; companion; governess; references. MARY ALICE WILLIAMS, Camp Olympus, Estes Park, Colo.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 8176.

HONEY PRODUCTION BENEFITS QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—That upward of 5,000,000 pounds of honey were produced in the Province of Quebec which helped to improve the financial condition of rural parts of the Province was made clear in the report of Mr. Cyrille Viallancourt, head of the agricultural service to the Minister of Agriculture.

"While the honey industry is not one of the biggest in the Province the quality of the honey produced is such as to attract much attention in various parts of the world," states Mr. Viallancourt. Under his supervision advice is given to those interested in the production of honey, and quality and quantity are improving each year.

HYDRO STATEMENT REVEALS SURPLUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The fact that 64 municipalities out of several hundred supplied by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario are out of debt as far as their local distribution systems are concerned shows that here is a publicly owned business which can and does continue to transact business at a profit. This result will be revealed by Hydro's statement of operations comprising its annual report up to the close of 1931.

The accumulation of assets and automatic reduction in the debenture debt, as a result of providing the annual principal or sinking fund payment out of revenue, is the reason that these municipalities show a surplus of assets over liabilities.

SIGNATURE CALLED SUPERIOR TO STAMP

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Rubber stamp signatures of county officials on documents are legal but not desirable, Mr. U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California, ruled recently.

"Since it is impossible to determine from an examination of a document whether such a facsimile signature has been authorized, it is my view that such practice should be discontinued," he declared. The opinion was handed down upon a request for a ruling from the state controller.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (?) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most, if not all, of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole, but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important city improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form, of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provision of the contract of perpetual care as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE TENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

CASH STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1931, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

Cash on hand—January 1, 1931			$52,154.86
RECEIPTS			
a/c Securities a/c Principal			
From sale of $139,000. City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1932-1933	$140,529.00		
Cost	137,391.45		137,391.45
Profit		$3,137.55	
From payment of $2,000. City of Boston 4¼'s due January 1, 1931			2,000.
Profit Securities a/c Principal		$3,137.55	$3,137.55
a/c Securities a/c Income			
From payment of $2,000. City of Cleveland 4¼'s			
Cost	2,004.80		2,004.80
Received in payment of same	2,000.		
Loss		4.80	
From Rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc.—paid by Lessees)		$419,786.13	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		44,749.10	464,535.23
			$661,233.89
PAYMENTS			
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
For $8,000. City of Chicago, Ill., 4's due Jan. 1, 1948			$7,931.81
For $140,000. City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1937-1951			140,000.00
a/c Health Unit—No. Margin St. and Baldwin Pl.			
Sundry Payments—a/c Improvements		$915.36	
Health Unit No. 2—East Boston—Improvements		727.73	
Health Unit No. 3—South Boston—Improvements		1,475.32	
Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury—Improvements		1,385.15	
Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown—Improvements		1,473.18	5,976.74
a/c Health Unit No. 7			
For Estates (Land and Buildings) Hampshire, Whittier, Downing and Vernon Sts., Roxbury			59,519.50
For Operating Expenses of the Fund		$43,789.84	
Accrued Interest		964.58	
Taxes		147,577.50	
Loss—Securities a/c Income		4.80	192,336.72
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1931			255,459.12
			$661,233.89

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1931, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931:

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$350,177.50
Interest on Additional Valuations		3,582.47
Interest on Alterations		2,613.60
Interest on Betterments		132.72
Interest on Construction		13,798.80
Total Rents, etc.		370,305.09
Insurance		6,871.52
Taxes		139,466.88
Miscellaneous		53.75
Fire Losses		3,110.59
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.		419,786.13
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		44,749.10
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$464,535.23
Expenses Paid:		
For Pay Roll	$2,036.99	
Supplies	101.14	
Repairs	3,998.65	
Gas	20.85	
Insurance	8,373.96	
Electric Light and Power	197.18	
Miscellaneous	185.35	
Fuel	425.00	
Fire Losses	3,110.59	
Office Expenses	25,460.53	
Total Operating Expenses	$43,789.84	
Accrued Interest	964.58	
Taxes	147,577.50	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	4.80	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$192,336.72
NET INCOME		$272,198.51
Net Receipts from Real Estate for year 1931		$253,879.32
Real Estate—at Book Cost		4,898,210.63
$253,879.32=5.18% on Real Estate—at Book Cost		
Assessors—1931—Total Valuation		5,998,000.00
$253,879.32=4.23% on Assessors—Total Valuation		
Net Receipts of Fund for Year 1931		272,198.51
Principal of Fund		$5,992,537.08
$272,198.51=4.54% on Principal of Fund		

INCOME STATEMENT

Net Receipts for the year to January 31, 1923	$184,783.89
for the year to January 31, 1924	211,584.22
for the year to January 31, 1925	248,970.11
for 11 mos. to December 31, 1925	213,534.88
for the year to December 31, 1926	273,309.74
for the year to December 31, 1927	274,037.87
for the year to December 31, 1928	296,610.64
received from the executors of their first and final account to February 11, 1928	284,326.81
for the year to December 31, 1929	305,995.90
for the year to December 31, 1930	286,699.22
for the year to December 31, 1931	272,198.51
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1931	$2,854,011.79

Charged to Income viz:			
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End:			
Land	$103,750.00		
Building	313,043.77	416,793.77	
Improvements 1926		80,218.03	
Improvements 1931		918.36	$497,927.15
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston:			
Land	66,908.00		
Building	244,888.25	311,796.25	
Improvements 1927		30,811.80	
Improvements 1931		727.73	343,335.78
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston:			
Land	69,532.25		
Building	299,003.67	368,535.92	
Improvements 1928		13,291.79	
Improvements 1931		1,475.32	383,303.03
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury:			
Land and Building		65,396.35	
Alterations		182,872.18	
Improvements 1931		1,385.15	249,653.68
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown:			
Land	70,973.10		
Building	311,157.67	382,130.77	
Improvements 1931		1,473.18	383,603.95
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End:			
Land		165,006.50	
Building		406,844.01	571,850.51
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1931			434,337.69
			$2,854,011.79

PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1931

Real Estate	$4,898,210.63
Securities	1,093,334.42
Cash	992.03
As per Trial Balance	$5,992,537.08
The original Principal as per Executors' Inventory turned over to the Trustees amounted to	$5,534,627.08

INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1931

Securities	$ 110,351.10
Health Unit No. 7—Land	59,519.50
Cash	254,467.09
As per Trial Balance	$ 424,337.69

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1931

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors' 1931 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 240,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	265,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	200,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	450,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	133,500.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	271,500.00
77- 81 State Street	125,000.00	135,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	950,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	775,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	455,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	773,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	820,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	530,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
	$4,898,210.63	$5,998,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1931

		Book Cost
$ 33,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Nov. 1, 1933	$ 32,958.75
160,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1934	152,373.14
3,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1935	2,944.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1, 1935	3,925.30
15,000.00	City of Boston 4¼'s due July 1, 1936	15,108.08
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1, 1936	1,957.60
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1, 1937	39,737.46
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	1,015.26
8,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1937	8,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	11,713.20
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1938	1,016.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938	3,908.23
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1938	13,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1939	10,702.44
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1939	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1940	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1941	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1943	11,844.88
13,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1943	12,000.00
56,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1944	53,805.80
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1944	12,000.00
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
12,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1945	12,000.00
52,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1946	53,232.40
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1946	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1947	10,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1947	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1948	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1949	5,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1950	6,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due July 1, 1951	6,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3¼'s due Dec. 1, 1959	5,000.00
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due Dec. 1, 1972	41,000.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4¼'s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00
10,000.00	City of Portland 4's due Dec. 1, 1938	9,878.00
25,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s due May 1, 1934	24,730.45
9,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1935	8,861.40
25,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	24,503.78
3,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940	2,927.70
21,000.00	Com. of Massachuset

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Pelham Hall
at
Coolidge Corner
Brookline

SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS

Furnished or Unfurnished

Delightful in every way are the suites in this modern apartment home. Now renting for Fall occupancy.

Nordblom Managed

BEAcon 2430

The Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One block from Kenmore Square
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Beautifully located in Boston's most exclusive location. Extremely moderate rates. Single and Double Rooms. Kitchen Privileges. Large and Small Apartments.

KENmore 3000
R. K. JOHNSON, Manager

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 3 rooms, $45 to $50, references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Longwood Ave.—4 and 5 rooms, tile kitchen and bath, built-in showers; 3 minutes to Coolidge Corner; reasonable rent. Telephone Asp. 2804.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON. 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

FURNISHED
Delightful Two-Room
Furnished Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church. $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

PORTLAND, ME.—Sublet summer, or longer, my 4-room apartment, completely furnished; suitable 1 or 2 persons; location ideal and convenient, splendid view; references exchanged. Call Forest 833, or write 501 Baxter Building.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS., Museum Villa—Furnished living room, alcove apartment, kitchenette, bath, Frigidaire, radio, telephone, July 1st to Sept. 1st; comfortable and quiet; $40 per month. Inquire at office, 454 Huntington Ave., or Suite 14, 460 Huntington Ave. M. B. B. Please see MRS. CURRIE.

BROOKLYN, 841 Eastern Parkway—3 rooms, well furnished, real kitchen, housekeeping; private house near Christian Science church; 2 minutes Kingston Ave. station; ideal couple.

N. Y. C., Hotel Alden, 82nd St. and Central Park West—Sublet, completely furnished one room, kitchenette apartment, Frigidaire, radio, hotel service; reasonable. LEWIN, En. 2-4525.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 846 (91 St.)—Attractive 3-room apartments; kitchen, kitchenette, refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

N. Y. C., 680 Madison Ave.—Charming 2-room apartments, summer months only; very moderate; hotel service available. Regent 4-2780.

N. Y. C., Sutton Place—Cooperative apartment, 7 rooms, 12th floor, river view, Steinway Grand; bargain 4 months. El. 5-7144.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Modern 5-room lower; excellent location; large front and back piazzas; hot water heat. Arlington 2418-W.

COLONIAL ARMS

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1-2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents. 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5 or 7-room apartment, 2nd floor, double house, screened porch; rent reasonable. 125 Manthorne Road.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MANUSCRIPT typing, arranging, plays, stories, articles, prepared for submitting. WILLIAMS, (colored), 34 West 120th St., New York City. Harlem 7-5619.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4435, Boston

BAILEY BROS.
EXPERT movers of household furniture, office equipment and safes; special rates on beach loads, large or small; estimates without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston, Mass. Tel. CAP. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Asp. 2807. Uni. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished practitioner's office, front of Little Bldg., whole or part time. Telephone Hancock 2239 or Capitol 8877, Boston.

OFFICES WANTED

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office wanted (downtown) one evening weekly. Write Box H-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix. American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privileges, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD, MASS.

FOR SALE, new English type single house, 6 rooms, price $10,500; 47 Lincoln Road. LAWRENCE ESTATES, Tel. Mystic 6401. Apply 48 Lincoln Road, across street.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
A Real Home for Sale
7 large rooms, 2 tiled baths; 4 minutes from Christian Science church, schools, stores and R. R. station; beautiful living room 30x18. This house will be appreciated by people of refinement who want solid comfort. 10,000 feet of land. Low price. Phone NEWton North 3062.

REAL ESTATE in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; a good investment; farms, orchards, estates, summer and winter homes. Locate in the garden spot of the Mother State.
F. JOHN ELLSWORTH
Real Estate and Investments
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

RESORTS

IN lovely private estate, rooms with or without board, $10-$20. Box 93, No. Scituate Beach, Mass. Phone Scit. 1883.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
THE IDLEWHYLE—Located on ocean front; all outside rooms; every comfort for the guests. Write for illustrated booklet. A. E. KIRBY.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large wonderful, cool rooms, with meals you would enjoy; space for car. Regent 2102.

DISTINCTIVELY artistic architect's home in inspirational, beautiful surroundings in Lexington; has accommodations for 1 or 2 people; with board; $16. Tel. 0475-W, 20 Colony Road, Lexington, Mass.

PLEASANT country home in beautiful Green Mountains could accommodate 2 or 3 paying guests; rates reasonable. P. O. Box 114, Brandon, Vt.

UNUSUAL opportunity for one or two persons, room and board in private home; attractive surroundings; 12 miles from Boston. Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 230 Huntington Ave.—Cool, comfortable room, large and well furnished, one smaller; continuous hot water. MME. THIBAULT. Circle 4378.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—Pleasant rooms; ladies only; summer rates; transients taken. Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., S. 1. Tel. Com. 8291—Rooms in select home; permanent and transient; reasonable rates. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Reasonable rooms in quiet, restful places. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 338 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, near Mass. Avenue — Comfortable rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Delightful sunny rooms in private house, available with board at reasonable rates; unusual opportunity. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with plazzas, continuous hot water, laundry privileges; convenient location for business people. REGent 6024.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A cool, pleasant room in a private family, near Coolidge Corner, A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—If you wish to live in a comfortable home during your visit to Boston, call Regent 6032.

COS COB, CONN.—Pleasant large or small room in attractive house; bath, shower, garage; meals optional; quiet home atmosphere. Tel. Greenwich 1080.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT
Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our
SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM
Sunlit Rooms, Full Hotel Service.
$10 TO $20 WEEKLY
THE PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.
B. M. T. to Borough Hall. MAin 4-5500.

MODERN home, private, pleasantly situated, moderate rates, for July and August. MRS. S. E. DAVIS, Briggs Ave., South Paris, Maine.

NEW YORK CITY, 100th St. (West End)—Delightful outside single, double living-bedroom, private bath; exclusive home. RIverside 9-8902.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st—Quiet, cool room with kitchenette, running water, elevator; best environment. Ac 2-2912.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Comfortable room for business person; breakfast optional. Tel. Ocean 1285 or 0098.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper, payroll, school teacher, wishes position as stated or as tutor or companion; Christian Scientista preferred. A. M. R., 153 Pine St., Lewiston, Me.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position; high school and isw school education. Box D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN thoroughly experienced in all branches of restaurant business is open for engagement; best of references. B-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, student, for July, August and September would be pleased to serve anyone desiring children's companion; drive car or any congenial work. ALICE S. METCALF, Whitinsville, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARD by week or transient in attractive village by Wilbraham Mountains, in vicinity of golf course, riding stable, bathing; pleasant, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; reasonable rates. Outward Commons Inn, Wilbraham, Mass. Phone No. Wilbraham 159.

CHESTNUT LODGE, Waynesville, N. C., entrance to "Great Smokies," rustic 16-room lodge and bungalow tents; bathing, tennis, golf, riding; our own garden; mile from center of town; quiet; $15.00 single, $25.00 double (per week), meals included.

FIRE ISLAND—Good swimming, boating, harmonious home atmosphere, exclusive quiet summer colony, $18 weekly. Write Box M-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; Bear lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

"LAURENTIANS QUEBEC"—Good accommodation in large, comfortable home for 4 adults; fishing, boating and swimming; electric light and hot and cold water; terms $2.50 per day, $15 per week. MRS. T. BUXTON, Mille Isles P. Q., Canada.

Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.
IN Blue Ridge Mountains—Modern conveniences, ideal for restful study; 2 buses daily to door, connecting with distant points; via Charlottesville, Va.; rates from $15 to $18. Write for leaflet. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Afton, Virginia.

MANN HILL—Large, cool house surrounded by lawns and gardens, overlooking Massachusetts Bay; bathing, yachting, golf convenient; 1 hour from Boston by road or rail; modern room facilities; good home cooking; rates $15 a week up. P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass. Telephone Scituate 896-M.

ONSET, on waterfront, weekly guests and tourists; rates very reasonable. Write Box 44, Point Independence, Mass. Tel.

PRIVATE country estate, Egypt, Mass.; every convenience; spacious grounds; excellent cuisine; adjacent to station and beach; with or without private bath; rates $20-$25; ideal for study, rest and quiet. Cedar Gables.

SUMMER BOARD, coast of Maine; ideal place for vacation; swimming, boating; good, wholesome food; quiet surroundings; $15 single, $25 double. Box B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD—Spend your vacation on a farm; modern conveniences; $15 weekly. MRS. NORMAN WRIGHT, Sunny Pine Farm, Walpole, N. H.

THE COLBURN ARMS, WESTON, VT.
Delightful summer home, airy rooms, bath; good roads; terms reasonable.

YORKS LOG VILLAGE
LOON LAKE, RANGELEY, MAINE
In the heart of the lakes, mountains and woods; individual homes with service, modern sanitation; unusual lodge with community dining room and lounge; wonderful food. American plan; all sports, 3 golf courses nearby. P. O. Box 17.

YOU would enjoy a restful, delightful vacation at this lovely country home; beautiful grounds, walks and drives; 9 acres; brook; near golf courses; reasonable rates. MR. and MRS. F. W. HOVEY, 145 Main St., Sufield, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES

BUZZARDS BAY, MATTAPOISETT—Attractive, furnished, 6-room cottage to rent, water front, amid trees; sleeping porch, electricity, fireplace, bathroom, garage. Tel. Malden 3134-J Saturday or after Tuesday a. m.

CAMDEN, MAINE
Attractive colonial house with garage, on shore; beautiful views; greatly reduced rent for month or season. H. E. YOUNG, P. O. Box 5221, Boston. Tel. Liberty 2250.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Rent for summer, new 7-room home overlooking Plymouth Bay, furnished complete, city gas, all modern conveniences; near bathing and golf course, $600; responsible persons only. A-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCKLEDGE, BAILEY ISLAND, ME.—For rent, well-furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, electricity, open fireplace, well-kept grounds, garage; beautiful, unobstructed views; bathing, boating, etc.; also smaller, well-equipped cottage; rents reasonable. Address S. D. SKIDMORE, Bailey Island, Me.

SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND—Desirable cottage, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, wash room, sun room, screened open porch, all improvements; easy walk bay, golf, station; good commutation; 2-car garage. Box 882.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Widow will rent or share her 8-room house, garage; reasonable. 222 Boulevard. Tel. Scarsdale 112.

TO LET
TO LET, CAPE COD (DENNISPORT BEACH) Beautiful new 6-room cottage, 300 ft. from water in pine grove, electric stove, electric refrigeration, bath, fireplace; exclusive section. 17 Grant St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 0873-R or 3388.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOOD ENGLISH STUDIOS
Voice training, phonetics, oral reading; grammar; composition; criticism of manuscripts; July 6-August 17, AUGUSTA MacLEOD, Director, 202 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 7340.

PHILADELPHIA and vicinity; high school subjects; college or high school English specialty. PRISCILLA W. HEACOCK, Wyncote, Pa. Phone Ogonts 447-M.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 9-6236 8-12 a. m. daily

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

Do you know that DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO. offers the most complete line of Auto Accessories at real low down prices—from a valve core, General Tire or Buick Car, the House of Service will be glad to serve you and always for less. COME! SEE! COMPARE!
DRENNEN MOTOR CO.
D at 20th Phone 7-5121

Now that prices are lower, more and more women turn to
Caheen's
for Quality!

BURGER-PHILLIPS
New
Circulating Library
Filled to Overflow With All New Fiction

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
J. H. JOYCE, Mgr.
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery Shoe Factory
First Class Shoe Repairing
We Repair Shoes While You Wait
Phone Cedar 3903
Corner Court and Washington

STANLEY PAULGER
Photographer
9 COURT SQ. Phone Cedar 2010

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, call Wilmington 9032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

MEGARY'S
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS
exclusive Wilmington agents for
WHITTALL RUGS
including the famous
ANGLO-PERSIANS
FURNITURE . . DRAPERIES . . CHINA

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, Inc.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
WILMINGTON, Del.

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

"HARPER METHOD"
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp, Face
Special Department for Gentlemen
840 Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. Wil. 3-0713

WILMINGTON (Continued)

EDWARD COLTON
Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats Relined and Remodeled
Phone 2-3012 115 W. NINTH
WE CALL AND DELIVER

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

5010 CONN. AVE. Phone Cleve. 0333
Chevy Chase, D. C.
"PARKWAY"
Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Service to Your Home.

"Satisfied Customers Our Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 14TH STREET, N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE, ADAMS 4549

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St., N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR
1847 Columbia Road, N. W.
All branches of Beauty Culture
Realistic Permanent Waving
Phone Columbia 10153

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
BOUQUET SHOP
732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
Phone District 6525 Delivery

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

FORT LAUDERDALE

Here Comes Parks
Grocery, Meats, Bakery and Restaurant
MONARCH
FOOD PRODUCTS
G. E. PARKS, Inc.
309 S. W. 2ND STREET Phone 10
There Goes Parks

Northern Electric Co., Inc.
Electrical Engineering
Radio Repairing
Dealers for
LEONARD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Come in and let us show it to you.
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

FORT MYERS

THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE
Supreme Motor
and
Gulf Pride Oils
EXPERT GREASING SERVICE
STATIONS: First and Monroe, First and Fowler

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

MONARCH
Food Products
"The Big Cash Store"
R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Ft. Myers, Florida

DINE AT
The Garden Spot
Excellent Food and Service
COLLIER BLDG.
Cor. First and Jackson Streets

JACKSONVILLE

"CANADA DRY"
"There Is One Near You"
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
38 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service Coupons

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

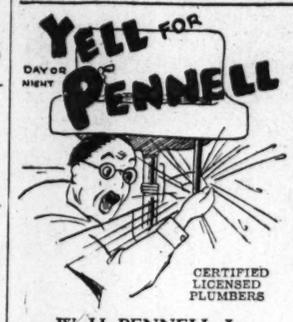
JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Furchgott's
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

Shoes of Recognized Worth
FLORSHEIM and FREEMAN
Shoes for Men
MATRIX *and* QUEEN QUALITY
Shoes for Women
GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
37 W. FORSYTH ST.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.



CERTIFIED LICENSED PLUMBERS
W. H. PENNELL, Inc.
744 N. W. 23rd Court Ph. 2-2704
We carry our tools with us.

Tune in
WQAM at 9:45 A. M.
for Enid Bur
and the latest
Burdine's
News

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

MORGAN MANAGEMENT
Administration of Estates
Property Management
by experienced forest man
Frank B. Morgan
811 SEYBOLD BLDG.
PHONE 20555

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
PRINTERS — STATIONERS
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st St.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Everglades Market and Grocery
H. M. Dunn and W. F. Wall, Props.
We specialize in highest grade western meats. Fresh vegetables, the best on the market. Fruit and groceries of every kind at prices that will surprise.
WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

WHITE BELT DAIRY
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
Old Plantation Ice Cream
Miama, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
M. BELLEC
820 N. E. 1ST AVENUE Phone 2-7841

Hart Hardware Company
30 N. E. First Street Telephone 3-1616
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
COLEMAN STOVES, Ranges, Heaters and Camp Stoves
LAWN MOWERS, LAWN SUPPLIES AND FERTILIZER. FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF GREATER MIAMI.

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

General Insurance
GREEN-CHAPPELL INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

Little River Market
Owned and Operated by
H. H. HENDERSON
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
7900 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Known from coast to coast for his famous $1 Dinner
Louis Fischbein, Prop.

ORLANDO

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

We Live and Let Live
No Depression at
SWIFT'S
Department Store
Complete in Every Way

Costley Motor Co., Inc.
CHEVROLET
720 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 5581

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave
Phone 3176

YOWELL-DREW CO.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
SOUTH DIXIE HIGHWAY
FLAMINGO SECTION

SARASOTA

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County
General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

ST. PETERSBURG

KELLER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
Work done while you wait.
650 CENTRAL AVE. *Give us a trial.*

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

UNITED MARKETS
South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
A STORE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Keep Smiling
BLUE BUNNY SERVICE STATION
701 PLATT STREET Phone H 28-521

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes Girdles, Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 Tampa Street
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES
ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4083

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
308 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

WINTER HAVEN

Mi-Ladies' Beauty Shoppe
Where Individual Service Is Given
Phone 22-541
OLIVENE SAVAGE, Prop.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Ra. 5304, 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

RUG CLEANING *by* SHARIAN
DEARBORN 5190

PHOTOGRAPHS
Artistic photographs of children our specialty. Sittings made by appointment at your home or ours.
Phone day or evening.
The Misses Mead
523 Wabash Ave. Wa. 1967

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
65½ BROAD N. W. 625 PEACHTREE N. E.
Near Fox Theatre

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
AEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St., N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Loctfast Roofing
for Schools, Churches and Residences. We sell, install and repair Warm Air Furnaces
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
"We Top 'Em All"
141 HOUSTON ST. N. E. WA 5747

L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE STREET
SUMMER FURS—COLD STORAGE
Furs repaired and redyed

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

ULRIC C. JONES ADVERTISING AGENCY
Sales Promotion by Printed Salesmanship

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

1402-30 E. BROAD ST. Telephone 3-2817
POLAR BEAR ICE and COAL COMPANY
W. D. GARVIN, Proprietor
Savannah's Own Ice Factory

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

McPherson
11 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore
PLaza 0735
Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1863
"THE STORE OF STANDARD VALUES"

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Crutchfield
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Delivery or Cash and Carry Service
PHONE 504-664

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
W. R. C. DAMERON
KRISE BLDG. LYNCHBURG, VA.

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

BY-THE-SEA SHOP
ON FIRST FLOOR
Everything new and smart for sand and sea

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 3333

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
2605 WASHINGTON AVE.
Special Offering
BALTIMORE ROSE SILVER

FALCONER'S
We handle a complete line of Clapp's baby soup and strained vegetables

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OFF. FLATIRON BLDG.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

31 Years
of Successful Laundering Through Quality and Service
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Dial 32802
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts
RICHMOND, VA.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Dial 2-1671

EMILY-GAY SHOP
GRACE ST., bet. 3rd and 4th
ATTRACTIVE DRESSES *and* SPORTS WEAR
Moderately Priced ($12 up)
Dial 33755

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
West End Market
117 N. Robinson

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

F. F. APT FLORIST
218 N. Second
Dial 3-9075
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

Charming Guest Home
1618 MONUMENT AVE. Dial 4-7524
Large, Airy Rooms with or without Bath
MEAL SERVICE—(SPECIALTY—75-Cent Dinner)

PRINTING
T. S. LEAKE 6 So. 6th St.
Dial 2-1403
Richmond, Va.

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay Company
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
"The best place to shop after all"
Most people are aware of the fact that Hancock-Clay extra quality adds nothing to the price.

McPhee Motor Company
Ford
Incorporated
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

B. FORMAN SONS
418 So. Jefferson St.
Boxley Building
Correct Dress for Women

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

Virginia Beauty Shop
Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty.
Next to Park Theatre.
Permanent Wave, $3.50 and up
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1
Telephone 1573

Try It for Breakfast
SHREDDED WHEAT
STANLEY'S
110 GRANDIN ROAD

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDY SHOP
Phone 23-733
HOME-MADE CANDIES
GIFTS—NOVELTIES
CHAS. H. KAUTZ, Manager
811 QUARRIER STREET

CHARLESTON (Continued)

Zenda Shops
LADIES' ACCESSORIES
TOILETRIES
LINGERIE
PAYNE BUILDING
LEE STREET

Kanawha Farm Dairy
FIRST-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Phone Capitol 34-030
SARAH S. DAWLEY, Owner

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

The PARSONS-SOUDERS Co.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Advance Showing
Kenmoor Coats for Fall
July 2nd

STONEWALL JACKSON BEAUTY SALON
MEZZANINE FLOOR
STONEWALL JACKSON HOTEL
THELMA W. COUGHANOR
Phone 4036

MEET AT
CANDY LAND
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES OF QUALITY

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

WHEELING

Mi-Lady Dress Shop
DRESSES, COATS, HOSE, UNDERWEAR, HATS, SCARFS, PURSES and HANDKERCHIEFS
Everything Reasonably Priced
410 NATIONAL RD., ELM GROVE
(Next to the First National Bank)
Phone Elm Grove 465

"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
SHOES FOR WOMEN
WALTER D. GILBERT CO
20 ELEVENTH STREET

CAPITOL GARAGE
24-HOUR SERVICE
STORAGE — REPAIRS
HAWLEY BUILDING
WHEELING, W. VA.

HOMESTEAD INN
Home Cooked Lunches and Dinners
OPEN SUNDAYS 12 to 8:00 P. M.
Come in Next Sunday and Try Our Special Sunday Dinner
We make all pies and cakes according to our old fashioned recipes.
CORNER 15TH AND EOFF STREET
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. FRANCY, Proprs.

Mulroy Valet Service
66 FIFTEENTH STREET
WE CLEAN and PRESS for PARTICULAR PEOPLE
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER ON THE PHONE WHEELING 1207

HOME-PEARL LAUNDRY COMPANY
Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Office 1213 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Laundry: Phone 540-472
Dry Cleaning: Phone 4254

STAR SHOE REPAIRING
36 Eleventh Street
While U Wait Service

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FLATS TO LET

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. Skindergade 21, 1st floor, as office or flat. 5 rooms. P. SANDHOLT, Skindergade 23. Central 4380.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.),
Chartered Patent Agents,
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

POST VACANT

BICKLEY, KENT—Wanted, mother's help, Swiss or French; 2 children school age. HILLYER, Page Heath House.

POST WANTED

PARIS—Manager, experienced bookkeeping, seeks secretarial post; French, English, German; drives car, horses; excellent references; married; no children. CASSAIGNES, 35 rue de Lübeck.

ROOMS TO LET

To Let—Well Furnished SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS
Apply FAMILY HEIMANN, Centralstr. 56
Süd III, Biel-Bienne, Switzerland.

SINGING LESSONS

PARIS—CHARLES LAGOURGUE, 6 Porte Point-du-Jour; singing lessons and complete musical education given in English, French.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

TO LET

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Flats, Rooms. "KATANDRA," 133 Walsh St. Best part of SOUTH YARRA on the hill. 3 minutes tram. Easy walk through Botanical Gardens to City. Quiet and harmonious surroundings. Ring Win. 2439.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

GLOVES HOSIERY
Handschuhe, Strümpfe, Wirkwaren
und Krawatten in erstklassigen Qualitäten und grosser Auswahl
JOSEF DUSL
Wien I Jasomirgottstr. 6
vis-a-vis dem Stephansdom

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

Tricot and Dry Goods
H. RIEMER
Rebekkavej 34 Telf. Helr. 2579

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

RÉAL
392, rue St-Honoré
Hand-Made LINGERIE and BLOUSES
Ready-to-Wear and to Order
Exclusive Models. Finest Silks
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Marcelino
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORÉ

MARGIVONE
53, rue des Petits-Champs
Artistic Embroidered Ladies' Bags

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

Manufacture of Real Amber Gods
DANZIGER
BERNSTEINWAREN-FABRIK
ANTON PLOCEK
Berlin W 8 Unter den Linden 22-23
Grosse Passage, Laden 16
Big Arcade, Shop 16

FURRIERS — PELZWAREN
E. VAN EERTEN,
Kürschnermeister
Berlin, W. 15
Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr.
Tel J 2 Oliva 487
Konservierungsannahme
Umarbeitungen Reparaturen

Gsellius
BOOKSELLERS
new and second-hand books
BERLIN W. 8 MOHRENSTR. 52

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Ladies' & Gentlemen's TAILOR
Elegante Damen-u. Herren Moden nach Mass
HERMANN RIECK
SO 36, Oppelnerstr. 43
Tel. F 8 Oberbaum 5620

PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. Running water. Private baths.
RESTAURANT
Guter u. billiger Mittagstisch
ZOLLERNHOF-KASINO
Unter den Linden 56
(Nähe The Christian Science Monitor Büro)
Tel. A 2 Flora 3607

Wood & Coal Dealers
EMILIE ARNDT
No 55, Allensteinerstr. 23
Tel. E 4 Alexander 4761
Holz- u. Kohlenhandlung
Fuhrgeschäft

GARDEN RESTAURANT
Zelt 2 im Tiergarten
ERSTKLASSIGE KÜCHE
TÄGLICHE GARTENKONZERTE

PRECISION TOOLS
PRÄZISIONS-WERKZEUGE
WERKZEUGE f. BASTLER
Gelegenheitskäufe — Radio
GEBR. JENS
S. O. 16 Adalberstr. 37
Tel. F 7 Jannowitz 3742

BERLIN (Continued)

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

CANNED GOODS MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

BREMEN

Bakers and Confectioners
Dampfbäckerei und Konditorei
H. H. AHRENS
BREMEN LONINGSTR. 4/5
liefert sämtliche Backwaren in bester Qualität

CHEMNITZ

Haberdashers
Ober- u. Unter-Wäsche
M.V.J. Ch

Strick - u. Wirk-Waren
JAEGER Strümpfe Socken
CHEMNITZ
Langestr. 24 Tel. 21235

DRESDEN

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
GEORG HANDRICK
Augsburger Str. 42. Tel. 13725
ELEKTRISCHE ANLAGEN
Beleuchtungskörper / Radio

ELBING O/PR.

HABERDASHERS
Leather Goods Sports Wear
English spoken.
Alexander Müller Nachf.
ALTER MARKT
Strümpfe, Handschuhe, Trikotagen
Lederwaren Sportbekleidung

FRANKFURT a/M.

SUITINGS
Tuchlager Fränkel
Stift Strasse 7, I
Englische und deutsche Stoffe
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
CARSCH & CO. an der Zeil
Spezial-Haus allerersten Ranges für Herren- Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung Feine Masschneiderei - Auto- und Livree-Kleidung. Herren-Wäsche etc.

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FLORISTS
Joh. Schleicher
Lieferung von Blumen und Pflanzen preiswert in nur erster Qualität
Mundsburgerdamm 40. Tel. 23 36 16

FLORISTS
WIEBE & RAVE
BLUMENHAUS AM HAUPTBAHNHOF
Gegr. 1876
Tel 326888 Glockengiesserwall 10
Blumenspenden zu allen Gelegenheiten auch durch Fleuron-Vermittlung in alle Welt

HAIRDRESSERS
Parfümerie Rosenmaier
Frisier - Baderäume für Damen - Herren
Höhensonne
Mönckebergstr. 3, Klöpperhaus
b/Hauptbahnhof. Telef. 33 64 12

MAGDEBURG

WILHELMSPARK
Editharing 40 Tel. 35714
EMPFIEHLT SEINE RAUMLICHKEITEN UND SCHONEN GARTEN
PREISWERTER MITTAGSTISCH
Garden Restaurant

MÜNCHEN

Architects & Builders
PAUL BÖHMER
Architekturbüro u. Bauunternehmung
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2. Tel. 61600
Ausführung von Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

SCHWERIN I. M.

Manufacturers' Representative
WILHELM FRICK
Schwerin I.M. Sandstr. 11/I
HANDELSVERTRETUNGEN

STETTIN

SHOES
Schuhhaus Marienthal
Hohenzollernstr. Ecke Barnimstr.
u. Braunsfelde, Dunkerstr. 7. Tel. 30576

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

H. A. VERHOOG VLEESCHHOUWER
BUTCHER
Piet Heinstraat 81 Tel. 330358

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 110613

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 23408 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

Artistic Creations
Dresses, Cloaks, Gowns, etc., embroidered and decorated.
Speciality: Gold handstencilling
Via Montebello 36 Tel. 27-131
(Close to Grand and Excelsior Hotels)

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
has transferred to Via Porta Rossa II
Next to Palazzo Davanzati

G. R. GUFONI
Established 1857 Via Parione 2
Telephone 22,488
Trunks, Bags and all Travelling Requisites

NORWAY

OSLO

Sannerbroens Benzinestation
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
Is the Service Station
FOR YOUR AUTO
Come in or call 70222

Bernh. L. Mathisen, A/S
KARL JOHANS GATE
Department Store
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

SALON COIFFURE
15 STUREPLAN 15 Tel. (1) 16211
MODERATE PRICES
Real Permanent Waving
from 25 crowns
Business hours: 9-12, 1-7

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
Established in 1874
Stockholm Göteborg

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

WOLFENSBERGER
General Stores
AROSA

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

Curtains Perfectly Laundered at the
ZENTRAL-WASCHANSTALT A. G.
HOUSEHOLD LAUNDERERS
Schwarzthorstrasse 33 Tel. Bw. 19.75

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

M. VIFIAN-ZBINDEN
Chemiserie
Kramgasse 10, Berne
Tel. Chr. 26.70

MATHYS & CO.
formerly E. Beck Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel. Bw. 2101

Speciality House for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products
Grand Parfumerie
"MILLE FLEURS"
ZYTGLOGGENLAUBE 4
Tel. Chr. 49.39 I. Salzmann

SILKS VELVETS SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

FLOWER SHOP
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. Bw. 34.05

BERNE WHERE TO EAT?
At the vegetarian Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF, NEUENGASSE 30, 1st floor
A. Nussbaum
1 minute from the station

BERNE (Continued)

Columbia Records
MAGIC NOTES
Gramophone Records Radios Radio-Service
Speciality: Columbia
DIRAPHON S.A.
MARKTGASSE 21, BERNE

Linens & Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

BERGER-STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33.
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
REPAIRS

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Bernue near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

A. PARPAN
(formerly Knechtli)
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

Shoes made to measure
E. Schulze-Kröpfli
All repairs at moderate prices.
SPITALGASSE 40. 1 Stock
Tel. Chr. 32.636

BUY YOUR FLOWERS IN SWITZERLAND
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

PERMANENT WAVING
Great care taken in giving a beautiful wave.
MAISON WILDBOLZ
founded 1837
MARKTGASSE 9 Tel. Bw. 32.08

BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE LÖFFLER & CIE, Biel
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Apparel. Mass Atelier.
HIGH QUALITY, MODERATELY PRICED

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

STATIONERY

W. BERTRAND
92, rue du Rhone, 92

THE HUDSON BAY FUR STORE
68 Rue du Rhône. Telephone 41.654
Fine Assortment of Choice Furs Exclusive Paris Models

BANQUE POPULAIRE GENEVOISE
PLACE DE HOLLANDE
All Kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions

Teinturerie Pressing Des Lions
4 Passage des Lions
Instant Steam Pressing
Dyers and Cleaners
Garments Mended Tel. 48.752

CYCLES and MOTORS
J. MARTINO
62 Rue de Carouge, Plainpalais
GENERAL SUPPLIES

PELLET-PUTHOD
8 Rue Cornavin
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

LEÇONS D'ANGLAIS
(English Lessons)
SANS INTERRUPTION PENDANT L'ÉTÉ
Madame Dunant (Hemans)
16 Conseil Général

INTERLAKEN

Before You Shop
See Our Large Assortment of
Sport-Shoes, Boxcalf & Neats Leather Boots
First Swiss Quality at Low Prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN

LANGENTHAL

GOTTFRIED BRAND
Bahnhofstrasse 24
Sanitary Installations and Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei Household Articles

LAUSANNE

M. Steiger & Cie
Lausanne Rue St-François
.. Everything for the Home ..
Agencies for MAPPIN & WEBB and WEDGWOOD.

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties, Specialities.
Paillettaz S.A.

Maison Kehrer-Frey
MONSIEUR GEO. LOOSLI, *Succ.*
First Class Tailors
TEL. 24.914 AVE. RUMINE 1

ST. GALLEN

St. Gallische Creditanstalt
Credit St. Gallois
St. Gall
All Banking Business

BETT-WASCHTISCHVORLAGEN
E. KRETZ. ST. GALLEN
BEDROOM RUGS

GARDEN SUNSHADES
OWN MAKE
Ever Fresh Novelties
SCHOOP & CO.
NEUGASSE 20

HAIRDRESSING
Manicure, etc.
Frau Schindler-Tobler
Speisergasse 16 Tel. 3795

For Journeys and Holidays
Finest Rohkost Foods
Spanische Orangerie
EMIL ROHNER, Speisergasse 34

THUN

F. SCHEIM
HAUPTGASSE 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

Books are awaiting you at the BOOK-SHOP
W. KREBSER & CO.

M. LEOPOLD, *Lauitor*
SOUVENIRS
CERAMICS
WOOD CARVINGS

MARIE ANDRES
PLÄTZLI
Ladies' Needlework—all styles.
Wool, cotton, silk mercerie.

Bakery Könitzer
Tea Room—Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Ob. Hauptg. 34
THUN-POTTERIES

ZURICH

HANS NEUSS
Special House for Leather Goods, Bags
All Travelling Requisites
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas
SEEFELDSTRASSE 14. Tel. 20.524

HANS LOCHER & Co.
Münsterhof 13
Founded 1822
Fancy Leather Goods, Trunks for Motor Cars. All travelling requisites.

"GOLDEN RULE" Business
Ed. Angst,
unt. Mühlesteg 2. Tel. 38829
Reproducing, printing, all office work. Office supplies and machines.

ZURICH (Continued)

Rennwegtor
C. Zellweger & Co.
Draperies Novelties
HAUSMARKE
Tel. 32624

MERCURE
stands for quality
You find in all our shops a most varied assortment of CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS, CEREALS and CANNED GOODS

ALPINE-AUSRUESTUNG
E. Dengler Sport
Ramistrasse 3 Zürich b/Bellevue
CATALOGUE FREE

GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods
Woollens
Smart Ladies' Tailors
GRIEDER & Co.
Lucerne, ZURICH, St. Moritz

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Fine Shoes
at a popular price
Pearce's
Shoe Store
56 PLEIN STREET
Tel. Cen. 5184

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Tel 6021, 6025 & 6028 Cen.
45 ST GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4004, Cape Town, Box 868

REGAL CYCLE CO. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Tel. Cen. 511 Telegrams "Regal"

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2360 Central

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

DURBAN

ANN LONG
DESIGNER OF MILLINERY
will be pleased to show you how easily exclusive Paris fashions can be adapted to your own personality—and purse—at her salon. 62, FIELD STREET

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing & Painting. Estimates Given.
Phone 2017 256 STANFORD HILL RD.

Phone Dbn. North 180
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queens Bridge—P. O. Umgani

REGAL CYCLE CO. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Telegrams "Regal"

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
1 & 2 Anglo-African House, Smith Street DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.

High Class Confectioners

Cakes and Pastries despatched anywhere in S. Africa for overseas customers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"HOUSE OF QUALITY"

ORDER DEPT., 96, Pritchard Street

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood—logs or chopped
8 Heiman's Buildings Phone 4464 Von Brandis Street P. O. Box 1239

BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
We clothe them from infancy
250, BREE STREET
Between Eloff and Joubert Streets

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. BOX 6037 PHONE JEPPE 363

FAIRHAVEN
"A Quiet Place of Residence"
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages.
Our car meets guests on request.
Charlton Terrace Phone 00165 Central

REGAL CYCLE CO. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Telegrams "Regal"

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Powder
Pipe & Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements.
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 2560

PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO., Ltd., Maritzburg
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie, Choice Millinery, Footwear, Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters and Hatters.
P. O. BOX 152 MARITZBURG

READ MORE BOOKS
AND USE MORE STATIONERY
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
227 CHURCH STREET MARITZBURG

B. SEIGEL, *Bootmaker*
Hand-made Python and Lizard boots and shoes. Ladies' Handbags a Speciality.
Repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
212 LONGMARKET STREET

PRETORIA

Come to
ARCADIA DAIRY
AT 489 CHURCH STREET
We serve you like a fairy.
You'll find it quite a treat.
607 is our phone. For pure clean milk our name is known.

VEREENIGING

BOVEY COURT RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

RESIDENTIAL
The Grand
HINDLEY ST. TEL. 594
Full Tariff from 8/- per day
All home comforts
Garage Service Continuous
Close Tram—Train—Main Street's

BRISBANE
Overells
Established 1885 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley—BRISBANE

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's
High Class Boot Repairers
give satisfaction to every customer.
Same Day Service. 68 Elizabeth St.
Next Johnson's Sport Depot, Queen St.
Victory Chambers, opp. Anzac Square, Adelaide Street. Phone B5457

QUEENSLANDERS
place your insurance with
BRITISH TRADER'S INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Equitable Life Buildings, Queen Street
A. FRANK ISLEY, *Manager*, Brisbane

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman & Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy & Gibons) BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M8427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide St. (Opp. Finney's)
Queen St. (Old Town Hall), Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B-2808

C. S. G. Cash and Carry Stores
Dean St. Toowong. Phone Toowong 90
Edward St. City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B7146
Free Delivery all suburbs

AUTSRALIA

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

Gouge Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Phone 3101, the 262
Place Van Will Call Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GOTAL MOVITZ
New York and Continental Experience
Suits and Costumes From £5.5.0
4 Floor CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB. F. 2211

FLOWERS
MOVED To *229 Collins St.*
Next to Age Office
RONALD'S CENTRAL
Telephones 3356-3120 Central

Automobile Engineers
MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.

We Work for Our Customers
13 Barkly Street Win. 2777 St. Kilda

MERLES
The House of a Thousand Gifts
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St
Cl. Tel. F 4400
also at Carmel California

Hairdressing
All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent
Capitol House Swanston St., Melbourne, C1
Tel. 3061

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS
SELL
Bon Ami
HASN'T SCRATCHED YET!
256 Toorak Rd., Sth. Yarra
Tel. Win. 2345 *Also POSTUM*

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
At reasonable prices we offer you exclusive Tea Sets in Pottery and China, and a large range of delightful gifts.
5TH FLOOR COLLINS COURT
374 Little Collins Street, Over "The Waffle"

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel. L 2510

WEBB'S FURNISHERS & DECORATORS
44 QUEEN ST. (*Downstairs*) Near Flinders Lane MELBOURNE
Central 3340
Our low overhead charges enable us to quote lowest prices

CITY LAUNDRY
SUPPLY CLEAN OFFICE TOWELS
LAUNDER OVERALLS and COATS
in fact, anything washable
Austral Clean Towel Service.
386 Flinders Lane, Melb. WIN. 6620

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
J. LOWY
McEWAN HOUSE 343 L. COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE F. 6881
We are buyers of *OLD GOLD*

Petrol Tyres Batteries Oil Free Service
Beaurepaire Tyre Service PTY. LTD.
Opp. C. S. CHURCH 332 ST. KILDA RD.
Also 225 Latrobe Street and at Ballarat, Geelong and Bendigo

Home
FOR GENTLEFOLK
Most Reasonable Tariff
8 KENSINGTON ROAD SOUTH YARRA, S. E. 1
Tel. Win. 7450 MRS. VINES

RUTH HOLLICK
(Mina Moore)
163 Collins St.
Phone Cent 5634
ALSO GARDEN AND ANIMAL STUDIES
HOME PORTRAITURE
AUSTRALIAN COLORED FLOWER STUDIES
CARDS AND CALENDARS

PHOTOGRAPHER
DANCING
ALL BRANCHES
Miss VERE
2 Tintern Ave., Toorak, S. E. 2
Telephone Win. 6620

ELECTRICIAN
S. J. FRASER Win. 2885
133 ACLAND ST., ST. KILDA, S2
Office and Workshop, rear 2 Dalgety St. St. Kilda
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES (PTY. LTD.)
36 HOWSON STREET
Dyers and Dry Cleaners
MALVERN S. E. 4
PHONE U9966

Photography
Exclusive Portraiture and Every Branch of Commercial Work
SKERTCHLY and BARLOT
Win. 8081
15 Toorak Rd., South Yarra

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Hammoora Mount Dandenong
Olinda Falls Road
1 Minute Main Road
Hot and Cold Water Every Room
Tennis Court Mr and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 5

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CRAIG'S
for
CARPETS & FURNITURE
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST., MELB'NE

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bonds Millinery Salon
(corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998
MELBOURNE

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
LOUIS PELTIER
CREATOR
GOWNS COSTUMES
HATS SPORTSWEAR
MELBOURNE, C1 Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street F. 4357

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1
TELS. F 3645 (2 LINES)
FOR
ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES
Acclimatized Lemon Trees *Acclimatized Orange Trees*

BACK TO 239 COLLINS ST.
BOOK LOVERS
BOOK SHOP & LIBRARY
FOR ALL YOUR READING REQUIREMENTS, GIFTS, STATIONERY, etc.
F2661
Life of Mary Baker Eddy by Lyman P. Powell

PUBLICITY PRESS PTY. LTD.
Commercial and General Printers
Telephone QP *B'wick 137*
19 Victoria St., Brunswick, N10

FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW DESIGNS now showing
See our windows
W. M. RICHARDS
117 ELIZABETH ST (next McEWANS) CENT 10381

F. E. HINDELL
Electrical and Radio Contractor
208 Malvern Road Malvern S.E.4 Tel. UY 6045
Fallshaw Radio Cabinets and Westinghouse goods stocked
All makes of Radio and Electrical Goods obtainable

PLUMBER
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak SE 2 Tel. Win. 1649
Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE
Established Over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
48 Market St., Melb. C1
Tels. C 2001, 2002

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups, Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery.
ELIZABETH HOUSE Cent. 6449
340 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

Auctioneers
EDGAR & CHANDLER
LICENSED ESTATE AGENTS
SWORN VALUATORS INSURANCE AGTS.
NOTE ADDRESSES: 437 Collins St., C.2060; also opp. Toorak Sta., 11 Beatty Ave. U.3271

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW STREET
ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
Specially selected, Continental dishes included in our Menu daily.
90 COLLINS ST. EAST, C. 1.
Tel. Cent. 11558

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4 Tel. L. 1936

DRESSMAKING
Quality
MISS DOWER C. 8254
YORK HOUSE, 294 LT. COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

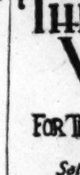
BALL & WELCH LTD
The Recognized Departmental Store For Good Shopping

MEN!
There is one thing that really matters—your smart appearance!
Consult Our Expert Tailors
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
180-192 ELIZABETH ST. & 183 QUEEN ST. Entrance Flinders Lane Phone Cent. 6000

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

georgette PTY LTD
ANNOUNCE A NEW
smart cash basement
-hats from 1 guinea
frocks " 3 guineas
HARRINGTON'S Bldgs - 266 COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE. Tel. C 6722

INSURE
With
New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
Agent *Miss F. Jobson* RING F'CRAY 949
19 HOPE ST., SPOTTSWOOD


Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED (MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. USED IF DESIRED.

DO YOU KNOW?
Incley
OF COLLINS ST.
SELL THE MOST RELIABLE SILK
• HOSIERY
• GLOVES
AT STORE PRICES
Est. 1887

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
in Drapery, Household Furnishings and Fashion Goods
TOP DIC QUALITY
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LIMITED
FAMILY GROCER
Tea Merchants and Bacon Curers
Mail order business specially catered for. *Price List on Application.*
693 COLOMBO ST. Telephone 30-565

WELLINGTON

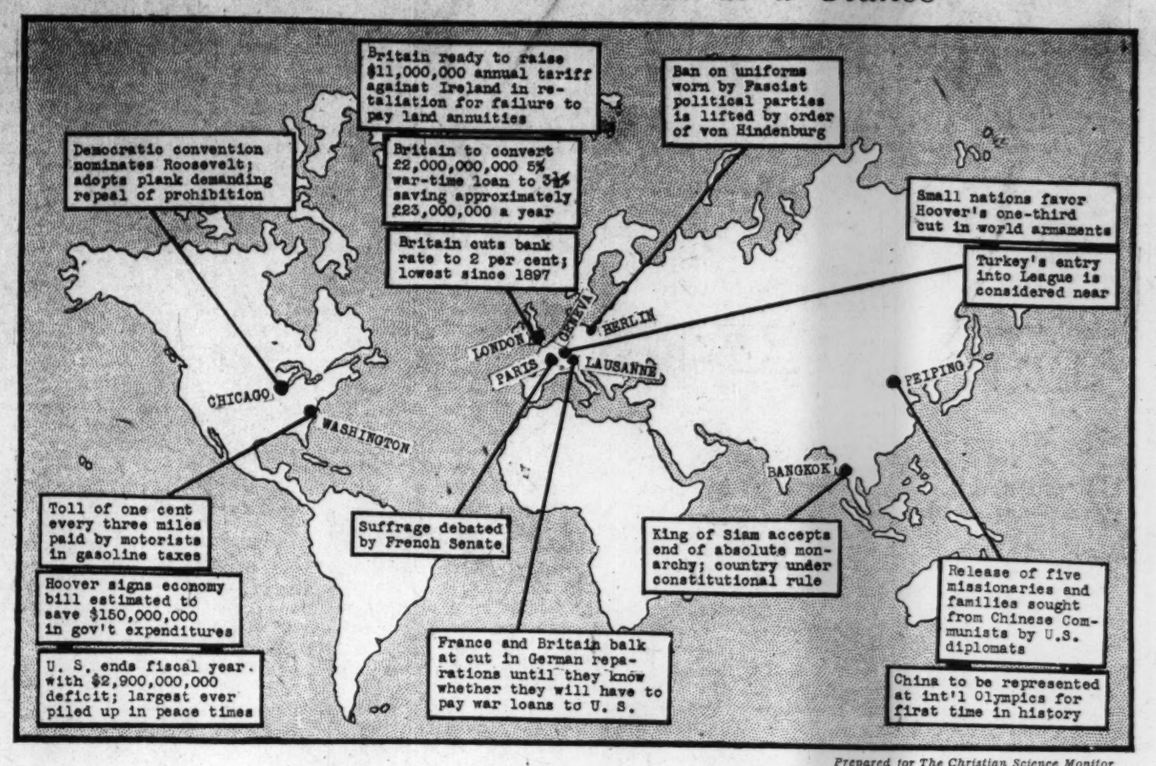
Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

THE Rees Jones SHOE Co LIMITED
Arch Preserver Shoes
The I. & G Building
Lambton Quay Phone 42.597

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington Phone 42.598

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain ready to raise $11,000,000 annual tariff against Ireland in retaliation for failure to pay land annuities
Ban on uniforms worn by Fascist political parties is lifted by order of von Hindenburg
Democratic convention nominates Roosevelt; adopts plank demanding repeal of prohibition
Britain to convert £2,000,000,000 5% war-time loan to 3½% saving approximately £23,000,000 a year
Britain cuts bank rate to 2 per cent; lowest since 1897
Small nations favor Hoover's one-third cut in world armaments
Turkey's entry into League is considered near
LONDON
GENEVA
BERLIN
PARIS
LAUSANNE
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
PEIPING
BANGKOK
Toll of one cent every three miles paid by motorists in gasoline taxes
Suffrage debated by French Senate
King of Siam accepts end of absolute monarchy; country under constitutional rule
Hoover signs economy bill estimated to save $150,000,000 in gov't expenditures
Release of five missionaries and families sought from Chinese Communists by U.S. diplomats
U. S. ends fiscal year with $2,900,000,000 deficit; largest ever piled up in peace times
France and Britain balk at cut in German reparations until they know whether they will have to pay war loans to U. S.
China to be represented at int'l Olympics for first time in history

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Nighthawk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NIGHTHAWKS are neither exclusively night flying birds, nor are they hawks. Their commonest name is thus found to be a poor one, but inasmuch as there are several more to choose from, according to the part of the world in which you live, just take your choice of "will-o'-the-wisp," "pisk," "long-winged goatsucker," "mosquito hawk," "bull-bat," "nightjar," or "piramidig."

Perhaps if you get up early some morning you will catch the nighthawks at play. They are especially active at a time when the robin is just beginning to detect a gray dawn breaking. As they fly, two or three of them keeping up a continual series of sharply punctuated *kee-up, kee-up, kee-up*, one will suddenly abandon its somewhat erratic and jerky flight, shorten sail, so to speak, by drawing the wings closer to the body, and then drop like a rocket from 50 to 75 feeet, the wind whistling through the feathers as the bird checks its drop, to produce a sound not unlike that of airplane struts when taxed and strained by a long drop. It is this peculiar sound which is responsible for the name "nighthawk," for it might resemble the sound made by an empty jar hurled through the air. Nuttall likens it to "a strong blowing into the bung-hole of an empty hogshead."

Nighthawks are very common birds, especially around cities, but few people notice them. They are almost continually on the wing. A multitude of creamy spots and bars, with a white patch on the throat breaking up the mottled blackish brown, give us a bird similar to the whippoorwill in appearance, but of entirely different habits. Except during the heat of noonday they can be observed overhead at almost any time. Loud cries of *kee-up* as they chase mosquitoes, winged ants, potato beetles, or some other high-flying insects, announce their presence. Most people notice the cries during the early evening when city noises are quieting down.

Like the English sparrows they have adapted themselves perfectly to city life. Before city life in America attracted them, they made their homes from Mexico to the arctic (as many do now), but instead of nesting on the gravel and tar roofs of flat-topped city buildings where the pebbles are just scratched around in a circle to keep two dirt speckled eggs from rolling off, they chose hollow surfaces of rocky cliffs or huge pasture boulders in which to spend the 16 days necessary for incubation.

As you approach the mother bird squatting among the pebbles, perfectly hidden by a coat that matches well with the surroundings, she will not fly up until you almost step on her or reach down to pick her up. Is there a nighthawk nesting on your school building? In the country they frequently rest on old lichen-covered logs, fence rails, or stone walls, anywhere that gives them a background of concealment.

The Indians had many tales about this bird, and in particular they wove many fancies about the peculiar sounds made by their plummet-like dives which often take place at such a height that the birds themselves are not visible. They accused them especially of warning the fish of their impending fate as object of Indian diet as they ascended rivers in the spring for the purpose of spawning.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EVERYTHING that is mine, even to my life, I may give to one I love, but the secret of my friend is not mine to give.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Beloved" in I Corinthians x: 14 (S. R.)—The word here may be regarded as an "elliptical adjective," the noun it modifies ("brethren," possibly, judging from the context) being dropped. "Beloved" as an adjective is pronounced preferably in three syllables, *be-luv'-ed*.

Sacramentum (F. R.)—When a Latin word appears in English context, the "English" pronunciation rather than the "Roman" is preferred by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. Sound this word, therefore, *sak-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*).

Wash—The *a* is sounded as short *o* in *odd*, *wosh*. Avoid *wawsh*.

Iscariot—The *a* is short as in *cat*, not long as in *cape*, *Is-kar'-ih-ot* (each *i* short, *o* clipped as in *connect*).

Abba—The first *a* is short as in *at*, not the one-dot *a* as in *ask*, *Ab'-a* (second *a* as in *sofa*).

Jerusalem — *Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in *create*, *oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *sofa*, second *e* not clipped or obscured, but with the full short value as in *let*). Avoid *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum* and *Jeh-roos'-lum*.

Mock—The *o* is short as in *modest*. Not *mawk*.

Calvary—Three syllables, *cal'-va-ry* (first *a* as in *cat*, second as in *sofa*). While this word is seldom confused with "cavalry," both are frequently and erroneously obscured into *Cal'-vry*.

Malefactor — Four syllables, *ma-le-fak'-ter* (each *a* short as in *mat*, first *e* as in *create*, second as in *maker*; only secondary stress on first syllable). Not *mal'-fak-tor*.

Consummate—As an adjective (as "consummate example") the preference is for emphasis on the second syllable, *con-sum'-ate* (*o* clipped as in *connect*, *u* as in *up*, *a* as in *mandate*). Not *con-sum'-mit*.

As a verb (as "the deal was consummated") the preference is for stress on the first syllable, *con'-suh-mate* (*o* as in *cod*, *u* clipped as in *circus*, *a* somewhat more sustained than in the adjective, as in *late*).

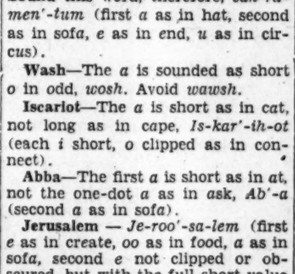
Bigoted—*Big'-ut-ed* (*i* as in *it*, *u* clipped as in *circus*, *e* as in *get*). Not *big'-o-tid*.

Sentinel—Three syllables, *sen'-tih-nel* (first *e* and the *i* short, second *e* clipped as in *recent*). Not *sent'-nul*.

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* as in *use*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A "hoopbarrow" has been perfected in Germany. It has a barrow within a large rolling wheel, rollers on the load-carrying section allowing it to remain free while the barrow is propelled. This new device permits heavy loads to be transported easily.

In Lighter Vein

Modest Request

London Newsboy (in fashionable city fruit shop): "An per'orth of speckled fruit, please, mister—and not too many watermelons!"

Humorist

Lady: "No, I want the porter I had last year. He knows exactly where I want the things put in the carriage."

Genius

Customer: "Have you got Dr. Embonpoint's book, 'How to Get Slim'?"

Bookseller: "No, madam, but how about your taking Dr. Slender's book, 'How to Get Fat,' and acting against his directions?"—*Der Goetz* (Vienna).

Compliment

"I wish I had come to this hotel a month ago."

"Ah, you flatter my place."

"What I mean is that I would rather have eaten these eggs then than now."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The United States Bureau of Fisheries is sending an aquatic biologist and two assistants to Glacier National Park to make a study of the lakes and streams of Glacier National Park and incidentally find out which species of trout will be best suited for each lake?

For every 3.4 miles his car goes, the motorist pays one cent for the use of American highways through the medium of gasoline taxes?

Prohibition enforcement men are now to be known as "investigators" and not "agents"?

The demand for tickets to the Democratic convention was twice that of the Republican?

The George Washington quarters are now being coined?

Automobile speed is restrained in many German towns by depressions across the road surface?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The action of President Hoover in calling 30 newspaper publishers into conference on the economic situation was all right as far as it went, but for real advice on methods of making both ends meet he should have summoned 30 country editors.

Detroit News: Either the manufacturers of "unbreakable dolls" shou' be told about truth in advertising or a two-year child at our house is exceptional.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: A great many prospective campaign promises seem to have been nipped in the budget.

El Paso World News: The Federal Radio Commission reminds broadcasters to keep their entertainments "down to the mentality of a 13-year-old." . . . why not bring them up that high?

Humorist: In Japanese cinemas, we read, a paid commentator tells the story of each film as it goes along. We generally manage to sit in front of one who does it for nothing.

Ohio State Journal: A spellbinder is a man who if he were of your own political faith would be a great orator.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peermont, N. J.

MRS. B——, although in straitened circumstances and struggling to keep intact her tiny home, is always on the lookout for ways to help others.

She is in touch with a family in two southern mountains who are practically destitute, to whom she sends boxes of clothes when she can collect them. She recently received for this purpose a boy's suit which was soiled and needed mending. Mrs. B—— was working long hours at the time, but she took the trouble to clean, press, and patch the suit before sending it off to the South.

The mother wrote an enthusiastic letter of thanks saying it was the first suit of clothes her boy ever possessed (he had worn overalls all his life), and that he was so happy because he received it just in time to wear at the graduating exercises of his class.

This is just another of the kind and loving acts which light the dark places of the earth.

What They Say

Six-Hour Day

"We must come, for a time, at least, to the six-hour day and the five-day week, and we must come to it by law."—*Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.*

War Appropriations

"Here in a time of profound peace, when there is scarcely a nation on the civilized globe that has money enough to buy ammunition for a war, we are fast approaching an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for war purposes alone."—*Senator Glass.*

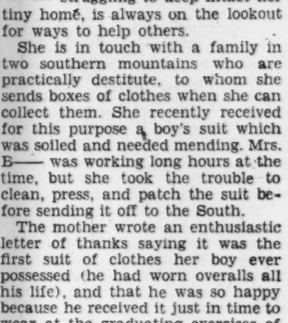
Limits Both Ways

"The world can establish a point beyond which individual luxury and extravagance shall not be allowed to pass, and a level below which individual comfort shall not be allowed to fall."—*Sir Arthur Salter.*

College Drinking

"This year there has been only one case of discipline for drinking among 850 Yale freshmen."—*P. T. Walden, dean of freshmen, Yale University.*

Bird Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the objects pictured may be named with a four-letter word. By taking two letters from each of these words you will find the name of a certain kind of bird.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Coin Puzzle

Remove the coin on the second square in the second horizontal row. Then move the coin on the second square of the bottom row on square to the left. This will give you one horizontal row, one vertical row, and one diagonal row, each containing four coins.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The World's Independence Days

A HOLIDAY which commemorates an advance in mankind's march toward freedom can hardly be regarded as merely national. Of the many characteristics that mark the human race as one, the innate and ineradicable desire to establish liberty for all stands foremost. The event celebrated on Independence Day, July 4, is of world-wide significance.

That this fact is generally recognized is evident from the number of countries that join with the United States in rejoicing on this day. Naturally, Americans in European cities have felt and put into action an urge to commemorate their homeland's greatest holiday. But in recent years there has been a heartwarming interest shown in the Fourth of July by the people of many lands. Leading citizens of Great Britain, Denmark, Hungary, Germany, Austria, France and the Latin-American countries have in varying measure entered into its observance.

In the United States, on the other hand, there always has been a friendly interest in the holidays of other nations. It could hardly be otherwise in a country that has shown hospitality and bestowed citizenship upon so many from other shores. It is of interest to Americans that ten days after the Fourth of July, France celebrates Bastille Day, marking an advance of freedom on another continent. To the south the United States hails Latin-American neighbors who in September alone will observe eight independence days and who have a courteous habit of frequently celebrating one another's holidays.

And while Great Britain celebrates no one day in the name of freedom, that very fact is recognized as of considerable significance by liberty-loving Americans, for it brings to thought the steady, level-headed and indomitable efforts of the British people to establish what is regarded as one of the best representative governments on earth today.

The tendency to share with one another their days of national thanksgiving marks most modern nations as supporters not only of liberty but of peace. This tendency arises, no doubt, from the same feeling of growing friendship and from the same recognition of common problems as does the urge to set aside some day as a great international holiday. Back of it seems to lie a desire to substitute for recollections of strife and destruction memories of peace and progress. Incidentally many feel that for this purpose Armistice Day, November 11, or the date of the signing of the Pact of Paris, August 27, might well be adopted.

Meanwhile, it may be expected that national holidays will grow more and more international in interest, and that one of the greatest of these—the "Glorious Fourth"—will continue to become not only safer and saner, but an ever-strengthening link among all countries which take part with the United States in its celebration.

The Democratic Standard Bearer

AT CHICAGO the Democratic Party has just nominated a candidate who—according to the conventional convention claims—"will be the next President of the United States." Whether that prediction will be fulfilled depends on whether Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt proves to have as wide an appeal for the whole nation as he developed in his own party. The demand for his nomination was uniquely national in scope. He went to Chicago with delegates from thirty-nine of the forty-eight states and five of the six territories.

Not only to geographical sections but to diverse strata of the personnel of his party Mr. Roosevelt proved extraordinarily acceptable. Conservatives and radicals, southern aristocrats, northern farmers, western drys and eastern wets, all merged in the Roosevelt ranks. Only the machines of the big cities stood out in opposition. No doubt part of this unusual display of Democratic unanimity was due to a keen desire to avoid a disastrous deadlock and in part to the Roosevelt organization built by an amazingly voluminous correspondence with party leaders all over the country. But most of all, probably, it resulted from the remarkable appeal the Governor of New York makes to the rank and file.

The strange bond which seems to exist instinctively between this man of wealthy, cultured and aristocratic background and the poverty-stricken, uncouth and plebeian "forgotten man" is not really explained by the career of this Democratic Roosevelt. First noticed as a crusading but eminently respectable editor of the Crimson at Harvard, then as a young lawyer jumping into the New York State Senate through a surprising victory in a stanch Republican district, young Roosevelt continued to attract attention by a successful revolt against Tammany which blocked the election of "Blue-Eyed Billy" Sheehan to the United States Senate.

Then he worked vigorously and effectively for Woodrow Wilson and won for himself the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy, naval affairs having been a hobby from boyhood. In that post he was energetic and popular, and in 1920 was nominated for Vice-President. Defeated and stricken suddenly with a form of paralysis, he withdrew from politics for a time and began a long struggle for physical freedom which is now nearing success.

He came back to champion "Al" Smith in 1924 and 1928. And paradoxically enough, his chief rival for the nomination this year was the man he had himself put forward in three previous conventions. And he stepped over the "happy warrior's" head from the eminence of a governorship which he originally sought only at the urgent pleading of Mr. Smith, who felt the Roosevelt candidacy in New York would help him carry the State in his own race for the Presidency. Then Roosevelt proceeded to surpass the Smith popularity, sweeping the State in 1930 by an unheard-of majority and becoming the first Democrat to carry up-state New York.

As Governor, Mr. Roosevelt had promoted stricter control of public utilities, prison reform, efforts for unemployment relief and measures for economy and efficiency in state administration with a large degree of success, particularly in face of a hostile Legislature. He has disappointed many by his failure to break definitely with Tammany and denounce corruption in New York City; but he has on occasion assisted the Seabury investigation and removed one official for his failure to explain private wealth acquired in public office. He is now considering the removal of Mayor Walker.

Not brilliant, not spectacular, not so decisive as many of his supporters wish, Mr. Roosevelt, in his early career, showed that he does possess courage and can champion an unpopular cause. He has not been very clear-cut in announcement of policies, except on tariffs and power. Even his humanitarian purpose to help the underdog has not produced a very definite program. It may be that this vague but real sympathy is enough to win him the vote of discontent. But if he is to obtain a more constructive support and is to achieve anything useful for the nation, he will need to put forward a more adequate personal platform. It is to be hoped he will do so.

Revenue That Doesn't Pay

A FAVORITE theme of antiprohibition arguments is that large revenues could be collected from the liquor business if it were again legalized. What other business, ask wet enthusiasts, ever offered itself as a subject for taxation to meet the nation's monetary needs? Some of them name $1,000,000,000 as the amount readily collectible every year from this source.

The wets, however, never tell how many billions the people would have to waste in order to enable the liquor business to earn and pay this proffered revenue. They do not tell us that not a dollar so spent would be spent for any useful thing. They do not tell us that every dollar so spent would be worse than wasted, because it could not bring the purchaser and consumer anything of value, but only loss.

There is, moreover, one argument on this subject that the wets cannot answer and that patriots should not ignore. A nation cannot wax permanently great by making any source of crime and misery the basis of its revenues, no matter how much revenue could be so collected. Any vice will pay almost any price for legalization and protection. But no continuous injury to the public welfare can be compensated in money. The United States would not be building on a solid foundation if it adopted and used any source of moral degradation as the basis of its revenues.

So long and so far as the beverage alcohol business is used as a source of revenue, the state must foster and legalize and protect that business, and must also submit to its vicious effects in order to get the revenue derived from it. The nation cannot by the use of revenue so collected reproduce and restore the moral values which the liquor business destroyed in getting that revenue into the Treasury.

The Government could readily sell out the public welfare at any time by legalizing the liquor traffic. The Government could also get in large sums of revenue by legalizing gambling, narcotics, lotteries and other vices, but it is fatally wrong to enrich the Treasury by debauching citizens. One of the fundamental gains from the adoption of prohibition is that the United States has separated the public Treasury from all dependence upon the beverage liquor traffic for any regular part of the public revenues.

Britain Eases a War Burden

THE plan which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has adopted for reducing the immense burden of the war debt has been welcomed by the House of Commons and greeted with enthusiasm throughout Great Britain.

For some time it had been realized that the monetary position was favorable for a conversion of some part at least of the 5 per cent war loan to bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. If part only of the £2,000,000,000 of the 5 per cent war loan which is redeemable at any time had been affected, or if the rate of interest had been reduced only from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, the expectation would have been satisfied. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself strong enough to go much farther and to announce a plan which gives substantial relief to the taxpayer. The whole block of more than £2,000,000,000 is to be converted and the new rate of interest will be only 3½ per cent.

The scheme is simplicity itself. The Government will give notice that the loan is to be redeemed December 1, but all holders will be invited to continue the loan at the reduced rate of interest. If they signify assent, they will receive a cash bonus of £1 per £100 of securities and a guarantee that there will be no redemption for at least twenty years. The gross annual saving to the Exchequer will be £30,000,000 pounds, or allowing for loss of income tax, £23,000,000 net.

Two factors were necessary to insure success of such a move. The first was that money in the British money market should be cheap. Prevailing rates of interest are extraordinarily low. It is true money was cheap last year, yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not venture then on his cherished scheme of conversion. That was because unbounded confidence in British financial stability was also an indispensable condition. It had to be proved that Britain was fully equal to meeting her commitments, that the national budget was balanced, and that Britain was paying her way in her trade with other countries. It was necessary that there should be world-wide belief in the stability of British currency.

All these conditions have been satisfied so abundantly that Treasury advisers have been able to assure the Government this scheme can be satisfactorily carried through. The result is a feather in the cap of the National Government, a manifest sign that courage, sacrifice and honesty in national finance can produce conditions which will turn the tide back toward prosperity. Among other benefits, the conversion will relieve the money market from competition with huge amounts of securities bearing excessive interest and so encourage the flow of money into industry at moderate rates.

There was undoubtedly a strong popular feeling that too much of public money was being poured out to bondholders who had lent to the country in time of need, that the national debt had saddled upon the people a burden greater than they should bear. There was some displeasure among those who reflect that all classes of people had been called on for sacrifice and that other investors had suffered loss of dividends while those who held government securities alone enjoyed the full returns of war-time investment. The new plan will somewhat reduce the grinding pressure of debt without unfairness to anyone and will remove the odium of continuing to confer a special privilege on a special class.

M. Herriot and the Hoover Plan

IT IS a commonplace that European statesmen from different countries, when meeting at Geneva, are often inclined to reach agreement, but are restrained by the attitude of their Parliaments at home. A Prime Minister, M. Herriot for example, has to ask himself two questions whenever such a proposal as the Hoover plan for arms reduction is made. First, he must ask, "Do I think this is wise and in the interest of my country as a whole?" Second, he must inquire, "What will my Cabinet and Parliament say if I approve this proposal?"

When M. Herriot asks himself the second question with regard to President Hoover's plan for a one-third reduction in armaments, he must answer himself somewhat as follows:

"The French Parliament consistently and under successive governments ever since the war has made any important degree of disarmament conditional on definite guarantees of French security. These guarantees are named in the French memoranda presented to the Disarmament Conference and consist of international pledges for mutual action against an aggressor and the internationalization of offensive weapons, especially aircraft. The Hoover proposal calls for a big reduction in military strength, but does not insure these guarantees. Therefore, the French Parliament would not permit me to accept the Hoover scheme."

The French Prime Minister's approval of the Hoover plan, therefore, depends upon some tangible evidence that Parliament has undergone a change of heart. Some of M. Herriot's own Radical Party colleagues have made the trip to Geneva to assure him that it has. But these "young Radicals," as they are called, were until recently, and probably still are, a minority faction in France's strongest political party. They have always been known as a "socializing" element in the party, and since the general election in May have become more vocal than before, due to the increase in Socialist, as well as Radical, strength. They are hardly in a position to dictate to M. Herriot, but they can, with Socialist assistance, place him in a difficult position. The Socialists have always advocated immediate disarmament.

French parliamentarians who favor the Hoover plan do so chiefly because they feel that a disarmament treaty based on that plan and signed by the United States would serve a useful purpose in supervising German armaments. Germany was disarmed by the Versailles treaty—but the United States did not ratify it. If German acquiescence in its own disarmament, or limited armament, could be embodied in a treaty sanctioned by the United States, France would consider this a step toward security. It is felt that Germany could hardly refuse to sign a treaty of this nature, if it met with general approval among the nations.

These are some of the points which M. Herriot must ponder during his migrations between Paris, Geneva and Lausanne.

Editorial Notes

The motor industry might well have its own "Pulitzer Prizes" for the most outstanding contribution toward furthering safety on the highways. And among the winners should be the French inventor who has devised a mechanism by which headlights of an automobile are automatically dimmed by rays from the headlights of an approaching car.

Discounting promoters' descriptions of mushroom growing as a new business, the Bureau of Plant Industry has cited the United States's annual crop of 15,000,000 pounds. In brief, the business has experienced only one type of mushroom growth.

The fact that Los Angeles Girl Scouts, unable to take advantage of the organization's summer camps, have organized themselves into "City Gypsies" for the purpose of recreation would indicate that the open road is where you make it.

Those who have driven it appear to be well satisfied with the 1932 model baseball, and personal observation indicates it has adequate floating power, easy pick-up and the ability to negotiate curves without undue sacrifice of speed.

Signing of a modern Magna Charta changes Siam from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. King Prajadhipok retains his royal "we," but now his subjects share it with him.

To Democrats who heard anything of the Chicago convention fireworks, the ordinary Fourth of July fireworks probably will seem pretty tame.

Diary of an Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

BERLIN

SEARCH the streets of Berlin—where every fourth person you meet, statistically, is unemployed—and you may not find Hans Jedermann. Seek him in the offices of great industrial plants in the Ruhr. Look on the wide farms of East Prussia. Hunt through the marts of commerce in busy Hamburg. He is invisible, but he is ubiquitous—Hans, the "average" German.

Hans will tell you that the war is still going on. It is not a complaint. It is, to him, a statement of fact. But, when he says it, he does not always mean the same thing. Sometimes he thinks of 1914, with its heritage of burdens and twisted frontiers, which the Germans still protest. At other times he means the revolution of 1918, when a saddler's awl supplanted an emperor's sword. Sometimes he refers to the dissension which splits the young Republic into armed political camps. But what he is trying to convey is that modern Germany is passing through a stage of vivid evolution—so rapid in its course and so far-reaching in its consequence that it touches the very heart of Europe with an importance comparable to the sweeping changes in Russia and Spain.

Only on this basis can two of the most important factors in present-day Germany be understood. They are change and contrast. The change is born of the very sweep of events. The contrast is the product of this change—a new play enacted on a stage where Time has not yet had a chance to change the scene.

* * *

Architecture, the externalization of basic social currents, bears the marked evidence of the German contrast. Modern structures rise in imposing austerity, with a severity of line that is akin to plainness and, in all but the most expert hands, may become sullen. Such buildings have sprouted like mushrooms. They express the German search for a new sincerity—for clarity of thought, expressed architecturally in clarity of line. But these very buildings cast their shadow upon rococo relics of Germany as it was—a Germany which has not had time to step aside but which, with no little bewilderment, must quicken its stride.

Similar contrasts appear in Lustgarten—the broad square before the former royal palace. Frederick, the Iron Elector, laid the foundation of the Schloss and from its balcony Wilhelm II in 1914 exhorted the people to a "united front" for the war-time fatherland. From behind that same balustrade Hans heard that the Republic had been proclaimed. Today the balcony can look down upon banners bearing the Fascist swastika, the red flag of Communism, and the Republican colors of the Reichsbanner. Party orators exhort their followers. Hans listens attentively—considering the problem of modern Germany, thinking of nearly 6,000,000 men without jobs, wondering vaguely if the dole is to be reduced because of this talk of empty official pockets. Something should be done about it. Hans ponders the probable value of a change in government.

There is a disturbance in the crowd. Schupos—municipal police—cross the pavement. Men surge back and forth. But no one steps upon the Lustgarten's lawns. Not because to do so was "verboten" in the Kaiser's day. It just simply isn't done. The German sense of order does not permit it. Riot against the Government if you will, but keep off the grass.

* * *

Ask Hans about reparations and he will take a short thick pencil out of his pocket and write upon the back of a menu card.

"Suppose," says Hans, "that I have fifty marks." It well may be a supposition, for today Hans—the average German—finds the equivalent of $12.50 an amount not to be taken lightly.

"And suppose," he continues, "you demand 1,000,000 marks. I cannot pay. Suppose you demand 100,000 marks. I cannot pay. Even if we negotiate and agree on 50,000 marks, still I cannot."

He pushes the menu card across the table. On it is written a number followed by many ciphers. It represents the bill for reparations. Hans consumes the remainder of his apfelstrudel in silence.

Perhaps it is that he fails to perceive what skilled observers have characterized as the weakness in Germany's diplomatic armor—the naive assumption that the German case may be considered upon its own merit, almost irrespectively of the position of foreign nations. But nevertheless, the definiteness with which Hans has come to regard his incapacity to pay has provided the Government with the backing to demand complete cancellation of reparations.

* * *

You may question Hans' inability to pay without offending him, but not without evoking a spirited reply. Hans will point out a strong able-bodied man selling matches on the corner of Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden—one of thousands in Germany who cannot find work. "Arbeitslosigkeit"—unemployment—an old story, but a poignant one.

Hans will shrug stout shoulders to indicate that he cares little for the theories surrounding flight from the gold standard. But he knows that something happened that made England and other nations buy less goods and that factories have closed. "Freezing agreement" is a long and complicated word in German. But he will explain readily that cities cannot repay loans when their revenues are not sufficient to meet minimum requirements. And more taxes? Hans has a neighbor. She is a widow with three to support. She is a competent stenographer, drawing 325 marks a month. Already she is paying 43.19 marks a month in taxes and other fees—an amount equal to 13 per cent of her modest salary.

But then, even if Germany cannot pay her debts, she can still provide millions in government credits to subsidize Russian trade. Hans admits it. But it is his turn to ask a question: "How will it help reparations to close the factories which have been kept running through the Russian orders which this credit has made possible?"

* * *

But to ask "why" Germany cannot pay is a different matter. That question carries the connotation that Germany has scuttled its economic ship to avoid reparations. Hans partially admits that he spent much money for parks, for playgrounds, for model homes for German workmen. But didn't America, as well, believe that the world had discovered a "new era of prosperity" that would be unending? The world's awakening was, Hans believes, more unpleasant for Germany than for any other country in the world.

Yet he knows that once before—in the days of the occupation of the Ruhr—Germany attempted by passive resistance and inflation to defeat the French policy. Is Germany today taking advantage of world crisis, and utilizing foreign trade restrictions and unemployment to gain the same ends which failed in 1923? Hans will counter with a question. Are the French, through their adamant pressure, using a time of economic crisis to reduce Germany to commercial ruin?

Hans unfortunately has no solving answer for this great problem in European relationships. Vaguely he repeats the phrase that the war is still going on. He fancies that he is alluding to specific things. Really, what he sees is Germany, a thirteen-year-old Republic, in the throes of evolution.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Credit to Another Airwoman

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting editorially upon the achievement of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam in one of your recent issues, you rightly stress the extent to which women have taken their place in this comparatively new art. In doing so, you go over the records of all those that have lent distinction to the position of women in aviation.

Strangely enough, however, you completely omit the achievement of Miss Peggy Salaman, who created a new record by making a solo flight from London to Cape Town, cutting the time down on that trip by a number of hours.

It is an omission which, in your particular case, seems strange, since you always appear to be most careful and conscientious in your reference to facts that are pertinent to the subject you have in hand.

New York, N. Y. SAMUEL ZUCKERMAN.

[Editor's Note.—Within the space allotted, the list of records in the editorial referred to could not purport to be a complete record of major achievements by women in aviation, but was intended only to illustrate these by a few examples out of scores of remarkable flights. We are glad, however, to give this recognition to Miss Salaman's splendid feat.]

Ex-Soldier John Smith

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to those patriots who before the war waved tiny flags and cheered the soldiers on their way overseas and who now have so much to say against the payment of the adjusted compensation, as well as those ex-service men and others whose wealth is so great that such payment might add a few dollars to their taxes, let me relate the story of one soldier whom, as there happened to be many thousands of John Smiths in the army and thousands whose story, if told, would be very similar to this one, we will call John Smith.

In the spring of 1917, after having carefully saved his earnings, John, with a partner, started a little business, each investing a like amount which represented the life savings of both. Things went along fairly well until 1918, when John entered the service.

John was present in two major and several minor engagements, spent five months in Germany, then returned home. On leaving the service, John was given a good health discharge, even though his health was anything but good, as later proved by two different physicians pronouncing his ailment incipient consumption. During John's absence, his partner became discouraged and closed up the business, and, to make a long story short, each received about $25 from an initial investment of around $2000, and their competitors who remained at home had the business.

On returning home, he was reëmployed by the company for which he formerly worked, and was later injured, which injury, together with his ill health, kept him from earning any wages for three years, during which time his wife was forced to take his place as the breadwinner for the family of three. Notwithstanding these reverses, the family had succeeded in saving another small amount of money, which was invested in a few acres of land, but without a house, when John, in 1930, lost another position on account of defective vision. We now find the family badly in debt, and the few acres of land which was meant for a home in their old age in jeopardy on account of delinquent taxes.

In answer to the charge that the ex-service men are putting a price on patriotism, are not those who stayed at home and took no chances and at the same time reaped profits very much in the same position as the man who thinks a minister should not be paid for praying or the doctor paid for his services, but that they should live on the good they do?

It seems to be a rather lame argument that a $2,000,000,000 issue of new currency would destroy the solvency of a nation whose physical valuation is estimated at $400,000,000,000. On the other hand, it might help a situation where the present value of the dollar requires seven sheep to pay for one bought four years ago. Those who are inclined to worry about paying the soldiers the balance of their adjusted compensation might take their pencils and figure what they would have had to pay had Germany won the war and assessed reparations on about the same ratio as were assessed against France following the Franco-Prussian War. Or they might figure out how England can pay a dole to its unemployed when the interest on the public debt is around $32 per capita annually, and we cannot pay those who defended the nation less than they actually lost by such service, when the interest charge on our debt is less than $5.50 annually.

Last but not least, in order that certain papers may not go wrong in stating the sentiment of the ex-service men in regard to the payment of the adjusted compensation at this time, let me say that an actual poll of veterans by the Veterans of Foreign Wars recently showed 254,324 for paying it, as against 596 against paying it, now.

San Angelo, Texas, W. E. BUSH.

Tolerance Among Religions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Religious Tolerance Exemplified." When I had read your article under this heading in the issue of April 29, I thought of religious tolerance generally and of Japan's share therein. In 1911, the Vice-Minister for Home Affairs issued a manifesto a brief translation of which is as follows: "Religion is necessary for the morals and well-being of the nation. The three religions of the country, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, should work together for the uplift of the people," and he concluded by calling the leaders of these religions to a conference. This was duly held, and was attended by fifty Buddhists, fifteen Shintoists and seven members of the Christian missions. Resolutions were passed in conformity with the manifesto of the Vice-Minister, and a Department of Religions was formed. What a powerful influence this department would have in any land, for instance, in a consideration of films for the young.

This Department of Religions is still working in Japan, vide a book by Dr. Oliver Huckel, "The Secret of the East," which on page 58 tells how the Prime Minister of Japan, after the earthquake of 1923, called a conference of religious leaders to his house. He said he wanted their help in guiding the ideals of the nation to better things through religion. He spoke of the earthquake and its results in wakening the people to a more serious view of life. What a splendid example this is to the religions of the world, be they in the East or the West.

When writing this letter and thinking of the revolution which might be created in the world by union of the religions, Tennyson's lines came to me:

I dreamed
That stone by stone I rear'd a sacred fane.
A temple neither pagod, mosque nor church:
But loftier, simpler, always open-door'd
To every breath from heaven, and Truth and Peace
And Love and Justice came and dwelt therein.

Bournemouth, Eng. J. WILLIAMSON JONES.